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VOL. XXII NO. 120 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

WILL MAHATMA RETURN TO JAIL?

Leaders' Call For National Rally

Reorganise Congress Committees In Provinces

ISSUES BEFORE ELECTORATE

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, May 21

The Congress Working Committee and the Congress Parliamentary Board do not evidently propose to let grass grow under their feet and immediate steps are being taken to implement the decisions arrived at.

Pandit Malaviya had important discussions to-day with Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Acting Congress President, Babu Rajendra Prasad and others.

Pandit Malaviya's association with the Board has created an intriguing position as the day previous to the A. I. C. C. meeting at which his association with the Parliamentary Board was announced, some of his lieutenants had definitely counted upon his forming an Independent Group for contesting the elections unless the Communal Award is condemned in some way or other, either openly or by enunciation of Congress principles regarding joint electorates and on the lines of the Lahore Congress resolutions

His acceptance of the leadership of the Parliamentary Board might mean his leadership of the Congress Party in the Assembly, since Dr. Ansari is not so far willing to stand for the Assembly. His joining the Board is regarded as a master stroke on the part of Gandhiji and a great gesture on part of Malaviyaji.

It is understood that an important manifesto will soon be issued on behalf of the Board explaining the programme and outline of work. It is also understood that the Election Sub-Committee of the Board has also been appointed with Pandit Malaviya, Dr. Ansari, Dr. Roy, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and some others as members to deal with the selection of candidates for the Assembly.

It appears that the candidates will be selected on the recommendation of the Provincial Congress Committees, wherever they can be organised and on the recommendation of the recognized Congress-Leaders in Provinces where they cannot be organised in time.

Leaders of the Parliamentary Group are confident of raising the requisite funds for Election purposes.

A vigorous campaign of publicity and propaganda is soon to be launched and the office for this purpose is expected to be opened at Bombay.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Actiug President and Dr. Syed Mahmud, General Secretary of the Congress, have sent out instructions to all Provinces asking them to reorganise the Congress Committees. Vigorous steps will soon be taken to give effect to the Working Committee's Decisions in this respect. For instance, in Bihar, the meeting of the Working Committee of the Provincial Congress Committee is likely to be held in the immediate future to take steps to reorganise the Provincial Committee and Mr. Shri Krishna Sinha with Mr. Mathura Prasad will be touring the Province soon in that connection.

DR. ANSARI ON INALIENABLE RIGHT OF COUNTRY

NEW DELHI, May 21.

Dr. Ansari has issued the following statement to the Press:—

The Patna meeting of the A. I. C. C. and its far-reaching decisions mark an epoch in the political history of the Indian nation. Since the day Mahatma Gandhi has been at the helm of affairs, the Indian National Congress has made history. He began by introducing a new evangel into the social, political and religious life of the country which, in its application to the doctrine of direct action and civil resistance, has been variously assessed and practised by Congressmen during the past fifteen years. And it is this variation of his gospel of satyagraha according to different mentalities which has led to a variety of results though by far the most outstanding of which is amazing advance of country in political consciousness. As the author and the greatest living exponent of satyagraha, he alone is the best judge of the method, manner and time of its application.

CONFIDENCE IN MAHATMA.

The A. I. C. C. has once again placed on record its confidence in his lead by accepting his advice regarding civil resistance. Human nature is apt to lean towards rigidity and turns even religions which, in their original form, were intended to provide guidance for progressive humanity into a set of stony dogmas which are often sought to impede the very progress for which they were laid down. Similarly, even among Congressmen this human failing has at times led to a kind of petrification of ideas intended under given circumstances to help to create a certain mood of mind. Mahatma Gandhi, by his decision regarding satyagraha no less than regarding entry into legislatures, has clearly demonstrated the flexibility of methods of applying his principles, thereby insuring progressive guidance.

BOYCOTT PROGRAMME.

Boycott of Councils was originally intended to awaken the spirit of steadfast resistance and organisation of effective opposition. The emergence of a large number of Congressmen whose minds are thoroughly imbued with the requisite spirit wherever they may be, has led Mahatma Gandhi to relax the boycott and persuade the A. I. C. C. to assume conduct of Parliamentary work on behalf of and in the name of Congress

(Continued on page 7.)

SYRIAN BOMB OUTRAGE

Attempt On Premier's Life Leads To Many Arrests

ALEPPO, May 21.

Arrests were made in connection with the throwing of bomb on the hotel where president and premier of Syrian Republic are staying. Visitors were warmly cheered when they arrived. Later a similar outrage occurred in the house of Vali of Aleppo.—Reuter.

PARLIAMENTARY CONTROL BOARD

NEW DELHI, May 21.

Following are office-bearers of Congress Parliamentary Board:—General Secretaries Doctor B. C. Roy and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai.

Treasurer: Mr. Bhilabhai Desai.

Propaganda and Publicity Secretaries: Mr. Asaf Ali for Northern India, Mr. Satyamurti for Southern India.

Secretaries: Mr. K. M. Munshi and Mr. Kiranshankar Roy.

During the absence of Dr. Ansari, Pandit Malaviya will act as Chairman of the Board.

There seems to be a misunderstanding that the election submittee has also formed at Patna but the Associated Press definitely understands that the rules and personnel of the sub-committee were discussed, but final decision was adjourned till the Calcutta meeting.—A.P.

JAP FINANCE SCANDAL

Prominent Officials Arrested

TOKIO, May 21.

Teiji Okubo, director of Banking Affairs Bureau in the Finance Ministry and three other high officials of the same bureau have been arrested in connection with the share dealing scandal. —Reuter.

The following is a message dated May 19:—

A serious Cabinet crisis is threatened as a result of further repercussion in the share-dealing scandal of June 1933. Government which was the target of many accusations and lack of discipline in the official quarters has been shaken by the early morning action of Judicial authorities summoning the Vice-Minister of Finance, Mr. Kuroda, for examination of the ground of suspected complicity in the scandal.

He refuses to resign and may be dismissed by the Premier. It is even rumoured the Finance Ministry may resign.

The President of the Bank of Taiwan was recently dismissed from the post in connection with the same affair, while four directors of the Imperial Rayon Company were detained on a suspicion of being implicated in the affair.

VICEROY IN FRANCE

AIXLESBAINS, May 21.

Lord and Lady Willingdon have arrived here. They remain here until the end of June. They were received by the civic authorities. —Reuter.

VINAYAK SAVARKAR RELEASED FROM PRISON

RATNAGIRI, May 21.

Vinayak Damodar Savarkar who was arrested under the Emergency Powers Act was released from Ratnagiri Prison this evening.—A.P.

Patna Decision Explained

DATE WAS FIXED, SAYS GANDHIJI

But Will Strain Every Nerve To Prevent It Coming About

MADRAS, May 21.

Mahatma Gandhi gave an exclusive interview to a representative of the "Hindu" while travelling by the Delhi-Sealdah Express on his way to Orissa on the situation arising from the A. I. C. C. meeting. The interviewer asked:—

"Now that the A. I. C. C. has passed a resolution accepting your statement of 7th April, making you sole civil resister on behalf of the Congress, I ask you kindly to tell me how and when you propose to give effect to it."

DATE IS FIXED.

Mahatma Gandhi replied:—"I cannot tell how, because I myself do not know. So far as the date is concerned, it was fixed when I was put out of Yeravda prison. Beyond that all is as perfect a blank to me as to anybody else, but I must repeat what I stated at the time I was discharged, that I would strain every nerve to prevent civil resistance from becoming a necessity."

Question: Your resolution sanctioning Council entry is different from the Ranchi resolution in so far as yours makes no reference to the White Paper and does not define the Congress attitude towards it.

CONGRESS & WHITE PAPER.

Mahatma Gandhi replied:—The Ranchi resolution was an independent resolution enabling the Swarajists to know their own mind and to enable them to function if it became impossible from the circumstances beyond the control of their organisation, to obtain recognition from the A. I. C. C., but the A. I. C. C. having been allowed to meet, there was no occasion for that body to adopt the resolution of the Ranchi Conference. It was enough for the A. I. C. C. to appropriate Council entry and turn it into its own agency for the purpose of working the political programme of the Congress and it was unnecessary to define the attitude of the Congress towards the White Paper as that attitude is well-known. Congress can accept nothing that is inconsistent with its objective, namely, attainment of Poorna Swaraj.

Asked whether he intended that the Swaraj Party should be dissolved, Mahatma Gandhi replied:—

This question I have already answered in the reply to your previous one. The Swarajists have become part of the Congress organisation.—A.P.

COLLECTORS' CONFERENCE AT OOTACAMUND

OOTACAMUND, May 21.

His Excellency Sir Mahomed Usman opened the annual conference of District Collectors at the Secretariat to-day for discussing matters of administrative importance. Besides all collectors invited, there were present executive councillors, members of the Board of Revenue and Secretaries of departments. The meeting is from day to day. It is expected to last one week.—A. P.

SYLHET TORNADO TRAGEDY

Cargo Steamer Sinks And Five Persons Drowned

SYLHET, May 21.

A later report regarding the tornado which swept over Karimganj says that "Juno," the cargo steamer, sank near Manikpur in River Kusiara and five of the crew were drowned.—United Press.

NEW GOVT. IN BULGARIA

Fascist Administration Vigorously Taking Economy Measures

SOFIA, May 21.

The new Fascist Government is wielding the economy axe vigorously. Cabinet ministers are to receive about 430 sterling yearly instead of 1,200 sterling and are to dispense with private railway carriages and official motor cars. Economies are also being imposed in all Government departments.

While Sofia is quiet, curfew order having been lifted and most police and military patrols withdrawn and censorship of the telegrams has ceased, Martial law is still enforced in Macedonia where an unconfirmed report says, a disturbances occurred and Mihailoff was arrested. A number of Macedonian leaders attending the Congress of Varna are reported to have been taken in custody and inerned.—Reuter.

TWO MORE ARRESTED

Sequel To Darjeeling Outrage

CALCUTTA, May 21.

Paramanand De and two other [illegible] men were arrested on Sa[illegible] in connection with the attempt on the life of H. E. the Governor of Bengal were produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day, and remanded to police custody till May 26.

These arrests bring the total number of arrests made in Calcutta so far to 8 in connection with the Darjeeling outrage.—United Press.

HARBOURING PROCLAIMED OFFENDER

Six Months' R. I. Awarded

CALCUTTA, May 21.

Adhar Chandra Das was sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment by the Sealdah Magistrate, for harbouring Jugalkishore Basak, proclaimed to be an offender in the Arms Act Case at Ultadanga Main Road.—United Press.

LABOUR LEADER ON TRIAL

For Publishing May Day Posters

CALCUTTA, May 21.

Bankim Mukherjee, a labour leader, who was arrested at Benares, was produced to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate charged under Section 18 of the Press Act, for publishing leaflets on May Day, was released on a ball of Rs. 750 to-day.

The hearing was adjourned for May 28.—United Press.

FISHERMEN FALL OUT

48 Persons Arrested As Result Of Affray

MADRAS, May 21.

Mattakuppan in Triplicane was the scene of a serious affray yesterday evening between two factions of fishermen residing in the locality. It is stated that the trouble arose over the collection of subscriptions. Brickbats, stones and sticks were freely used by both sides A number of men on either side received injuries. While the fight was proceeding three bus-loads of policemen under Inspector Smaller arrived on the scene and dispersed the crowd and effected the arrest of 48 men on the spot.—A.P.

Textile Peace Move By Millowners

Proposal For Partial Restoration Of Wage-Cuts

STRIKE COMMITTEE CONSIDERS OFFER

The "Chronicle" understands that certain informal negotiations are being carried on by certain millowners who are not members of the Millowners' Association to arrive at a settlement with the Joint Strike Committee.

It has been found difficult ot resist the conclusion that the strikers are determined to hold out in spite of the many odds they have had to face as a result of the General Strike and some of the millowners who are not members of the Millowners' Association, therefore, took it upon themselves to negotiate for a settlement.

So far, it is reported that an offer has been made to restore at least 35 per cent of the wage cut. This offer is being considered by the Joint Strike Committee and there appears to be some hope in certain quarters that it will be favourably considered.

The question now is whether the Millowners' Association will fall in line with the non-members or will they demand the calling off of the strike prior to yielding to the demands of the Joint Strike Committee.

There were four largely attended meetings of the strikers held on Monday night and the speakers were jubilant over the fact that only 13 of the 17 mills were working on Monday. The attendance even at these mills they said was meagre and it was only a matter of few days now before there would be a complete deadlock which would mean a triumph for the workers.

MINOR CLASHES.

In the evening minor clashes occurred opposite the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills; Dawood Sassoon Mills and Palhad Mills. Some clerks of the Prathad Mills returning to their homes were molested by the strikers, but they escaped unhurt. The Prathad Mill was again stoned by strikers on Monday evening but no one was injured.

BLACK-LEG IN HOSPITAL.

A black-leg returning from the Kohinoor Mills was set upon by 5 or 6 strikers and he received serious injuries. The man was later admitted to the K. E. M. Hospital.

Mahatma Will Arrive In Bombay On June 14

NEW DELHI, May 21.

Mr. A. V. Thakkar, General Secretary of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, informs the "United Press" that Mahatma Gandhi, who left Patna on the morning of May 21 for Cuttack District, resumes his Harijan tour on foot after passing his 'Silence Day' today at Champapur Hat Ashram near Byree Station, about 20 miles on Cuttack-Kendrapara Road, and thence via Indipur, Jaipur and Bhadrak to Balasore, finishing this distance of about 130 miles by about June 10.

Taking 2 days' rest at Balasore, he hopes to reach Bombay on the morning of June 14 and stay there for 5 days. The Mahatma will reach Poona at noon on June 19, where he is expected to halt for 7 days.

Ahmedabad is thereafter reached on 27th morning and halt made up to July 4. From Ahmedabad he may leave for Ajmer. Passing a day at Ajmer he reaches Karachi or Hyderabad (Sind) on July 6. After four days' stay in Sind, he reaches Lahore on the evening of July 12.

After 4 days' work and his 'Silence Day' in Lahore he goes to any two cities that the U. P. Board will decide, passing a week at each of the two places, finishing his tour on July 21.

Tour on foot is not possible for adoption on account of the rains without much discomfort after June 10, and touring by rail and motor from town to town has been abandoned by Gandhiji with the consent of all co-workers. He has arranged, therefore, with their consent to reside for days allotted as above, in the Provincial towns and to meet all District workers and Harijan leaders in selected towns, receive reports of work and purses from Districts and discuss Harijan matters in general both with the workers of groups and in public.

The collections made by Mahatma Gandhi during his Harijan tour amounts to Rs. 4,59,000 up to May 16.—United Press.

CHICAGO FIRE

CHICAGO, May 21.

Amid charred smoking ruins stockyards workmen toiling to erect new pens in readiness for arrival of daily delivery of cattle. Latest estimate of the damage is between sixteen and twenty hundrd thousand sterling. The origin of fire is yet undetermined but theories of incendiarism are discounted.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS

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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted.—(1) Lady Surgeon—for Lady Butler Hospital on Rs. 125-5-200 with free quarters. Apply stating age, qualifications and nationality. (2) Assistant Forest Officer on Rs. 60-5-100 p.m. with T. A. according to State Rules. Dehra Dun or Coimbatore trained will be preferred. State age and qualifications with past experience if any. Applications should reach the undersigned by the 20th June at the latest. (Sd.) Raja Chakradhar Singh, Ruling Chief, Raigarh State, Raigarh, B. N. Rly. Dated the 18th May, 1934. (8425).

Rs. 300 per month. Apply with postage immediately to: Tata Indian Institute, Vizianagram City. (2417).

Wanted — Influential Advertisement Canvassers for an important monthly magazine on commission basis. Reply Box No. 107, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—A B.A., strong in English and Mathematics to teach Upper Classes in the High School. Apply stating salary expected. C. S. Butala, Secretary, Modasa Education Society, Modasa. (8411)

Wanted a Graduate Head Master B.T. or S.T.C. for full Primary Gujarati School. Pay Rs. 40 to 50 according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials: The Secretary, Gujarati School, Mangalwar Peth, Hubli (Dharwar). (2393).

Wanted Graduates for teaching Science and languages. Apply sharp with qualifications, experience and terms to the Secretary, Charactar Education Society, Anand. 8418

Wanted by the Tropical Insurance Co. Ltd. Secretary for Branch to be established at Hubli. Salary Rs. 150|200 according to abilities plus travelling and all office expenses. Applicants capable of securing sound organisation and guaranteed business and willing to deposit cash security up to Rs. 2,000 need only apply to Head Office, P.O. Box 130, Delhi. (8415)

Applications with testimonials stating age, experience and minimum salary expected, are invited for the posts of (1) Professor (or Lecturer) of English, (2) Professor (or Lecturer) of History and Economics, (3) Professor (or Lecturer) of Persian and Urdu, and (4) Demonstrator in Physics for the M.T.B. College, Surat; they should reach the Principal on or before 5th June. At least a high Second Class at the M.A. is necessary for the first three posts. Appointments will be till 31st March, 1935, at least in the first instance. (8340).

12. TO BE LET.

To let furnished Bungalow at Varsova, facing the sea, with all conveniences including two bed rooms with bath and lavatory attached. Moderate rent. Apply Mr Dalal, Khorshed Lodge, Versova.

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

Airy, bright, up-to-date flats at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, newly painted, all modern convenience including garage. Moderate rent. Apply Box 108, "Bombay Chronicle."

31. MOTORCARS FOR SALE

Reliable and carefully used private cars of best makers are for sale. Recent models and cheap in price. Apply Box No. 106, "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted candidates to qualify Sub-Engineers, Overseers, P. W. Inspectors through correspondence instruction, British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind). (2418)

Wanted Students.—No matter where you live, you can become Accountant for Government, Railway, Mercantile services. Splendid Prospects. Best Postal Tuition. Prospectus free from Registrar, India School of Accountancy, Post Box 2020, Calcutta (2261).

Calcutta Dental College and Hospital, 249|B, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta—Offers a three-years' course in Dentistry, leading to the Diploma of the College. Next session begins on July 1. For prospectus apply to Dr. R. Ahmed, D.D.S., F.I.C.D., Principal. 2324.

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Urgent Loan Required Boarding house landlady, reliable signature, reasonable interest repay within twelve months. Box 2422, "Bombay Chronicle."

Excellent Small-loans Facilities for families. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (2419)

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale one No. 110 Anglo-American High Rolls for seed crushing with five rolls of 16"x48". Mehilal Ice Factory and Oil Mills, Chandausi. (2412).

103 LIVE STOCK.

Bantams are Birds of Beauty in Poultry World. Prices of adult fowls in this Breed rule very high during the proper Breeding Season which generally commences in November. We have for sale beautiful Golden and Silver Sebrights, Old English Duckwing Bantams, Japanese, White, Black, Black Tailed White and other varieties are offered at comparatively very low prices. Send for our Clearance Circular No. 357, The Asiano Poultry Farm, No. 11, Connaught Road, Poona.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents and Canvassers in all parts of India by an established Insurance Company. Low rates and liberal terms. Apply stating experience to Box No. 109, "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Bonawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

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NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy No. 99111 on the life of Mr. V. K. Mangsuli of Belgaum a duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

H. E. JONES,
Manager.
Bombay, dated 21st May, 1934.
845

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

Two years course in Pharmaceutical studies comprising Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Pharmacy and pharmacognosy leading to the B.Sc. Degree has been started at the Benares Hindu University. It is open to students who have passed the I.Sc. examination with the Biology group.

For prospectus and further particulars apply with five annas postage stamps to Prof. M. L. Schroff, Benares Hindu University.

REGISTRAR.
8426

S. S. MAYEBASHI MARU.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed that she arrived on the 19th instant from Japan via wayports and has been berthed in Alexandra Dock No. 9. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Public Notices

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WANTED

(1) Three Lady LECTURERS for the Women's College to teach English, Domestic Science and Child Psychology, and as many of the following subjects as possible up to the B.A. standard:—

Civics, History, Economics, Politics and Philosophy.

Salary Rs. 150|- each.

Candidates should state whether they possess any qualifications for teaching Music.

(2) An ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF GEOGRAPHY for Teachers' Training College. He should be strong in Geography and should be qualified to teach Experimental Psychology also. A working knowledge of Hindi is absolutely necessary. Other qualifications being equal, a sportsman will be preferred. Salary Rs. 150|- p.m.

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N.B.—All salaries above-mentioned are subject to the prescribed cut of 5 per cent.

Apply with a statement of qualifications and copies of testimonials to

THE PRO. VICE-CHANCELLOR
8427

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all whom it may concern that HAJI SIR ISMAIL SAIT, Kt., of Essex Lodge, Bangalore, who died at Arogyavaram on the 24th April 1934, has left a last Will and Testament, dated the 19th March, 1934, and that his son, Mahomed Yoonus, has taken charge of the said deceased's Estate as sole accepting and acting Executor appointed by the said Will. Persons dealing with anyone other than the said sole Executor in connection with the said Estate are hereby warned that they do so at their risk.

Dated at Madras, this 12th day of May, 1934.

MORESBY & THOMAS.
Attorneys for the Executor of the said Will.
8381

AUCTION SALES

GANDHI & Co.
Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 TINS NEWSPAPER PRINTING INK.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 1st June 1934 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms at No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort by order of Messrs. Jamnadas Meghji & Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Weiss & Guzdar Ltd:—

50 Tins Newspaper Printing Ink each containing 10 lbs.

Terms:—25 per cent deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

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SALE WILL BE HELD IN BOMBAY

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS DASTOOR WADI, AT ANIK

Under instructions from Dr. Badrudin Lukmani, Byram Bomanji Mehta, Bai Meherbai Navroji Daboo and Pestonji Edalji Dhala, executors of Phiroze Minocher Dastoor, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on Wednesday, 30th May 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the immovable property situate at Anik, and described below.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY

(a) Agricultural land known as Shenvis Bag situate at the village of Anik, Bombay Suburban District, and registered in the records of the Khot of Anik as under:—

Survey No.	Area A. G.	Assessment Rs. a. p.
80A	6—10½	38 4 0
81	2—13½	13 8 0

(b) All that piece of non-agricultural land together with the bungalow outhouses and privies containing by admeasurement 1958 square yards bearing Khata No. 80B and Collector's Non-agricultural Survey No. 162 of Anik and known as Dastoor Wadi and situate at the village of Anik Bombay Suburban Division.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

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120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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RADIUM'S USE IN DISEASES

Number Of Patients Increases At Patna Institute

RANCHI, (By Mail).

Inspite of the fact that small amounts of radium are now available for the treatment of cases in various parts of the country, namely, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore and Delhi, the number of patients at the Patna Radium Institute which has been in existence for over 12 years is in the increase, says the Superintendent in his annual report for the year 1933.

"One result of this, however, has been that cases sent now from those places are generally very advanced cases or those who have not responded to local treatment. The nature of the cases, therefore, is showing a certain amount of change and the expectation that it would be possible for us to get cases at an early stage of the disease is, I am afraid ,not going to be fulfilled," concludes the Superintendent.

During the year 838 patients as against 721 in the previous year were attended to at the Institute, which excludes those cases remaining under treatment at the close of 1932 or old cases who returned for further treatment during 1933. The total number of treatments given was 2,835 against 2,615 of 1932.

Two-hundred and ninety-two cases improved under treatment and were more or less relieved of their sufferings, 170 cases became clinically free from all signs and symptoms of their disease and 54 were cured says the report.

The institute is now housed in the building that has been provided for by the generosity of Kumar Visheswar Singh of Darbhanga and has accommodation for 12 male and 6 female patients in addition to a set of cabins set apart for patients under radium application.—A. P.

SCOUT J. R. MODY ON WORLD TOUR

Rover Scout Vajifdar Starts To Join Him

On 6th instant, Scout J R Mody who is attached to the 51st Bombay Boy Scouts Troop left Bombay from Sir Chunilal Mehta Scout Hut on his world tour on a push bike, with a view to visit the Chief Scout centres of the world.

In order to accompany Scout Mody, Rover Scout Vajifdar left, Bombay from Sir Chunilal Mehta Scout Hut on the 20th instant to joint Scout Mody as his companion from Aurangabad in place of Mr. Jehangir S. Irani (Kermani). Mr. Vajifdar, who is only 20 years old, is a fellow of the Elphinstone College. He appeared this year for Senior B.A. Examination and has a scouting experience of nearly 12 years.

About 100 cyclists and two trucks full of Scouts and guests and a large number of cars accompanied Scout Vazifdar as far as Thana, whereas about a dozen cyclists accompanied him as far as Panvel, Poona and Aurangabad. The tour will be advantageous to Bombay Scouts.

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PAKAUR RAJ "MURDER" CASE

All Accused Committed To Sessions

CALCUTTA, May 21.

All the accused in the Pakaur Raj murder case, namely Benoyendra Chandra Pande of Pakuar Raj family and the three Calcutta doctors, Shivpada Bhattacherrjee, Dhar and Taranath Bhattacharyya were committed today by K. A. Taib, the Deputy Magistrate, Alipore, to Sessions, to take trial under Sections 109 and 302 the Indian Penal Code on a charge of conspiracy to murder Amarendra, the step brother of Benoy Pande.

Benoyendra was further charged with abetting the unknown "black man" to commit murder.

Shivapada was also charged with causing the disappearance of evidence of the cremation of Amarendra's dead body.

Shivapada was further charged under Section 202 the Indian Penal Code for failing to give information to the police about the commission of the offence, namely, the murder of Amarendra.—United Press.

Punjab Local Self-Government Committee

LAHORE, May 19.

The following members form the Standing Committee on local Self-Government constituted under the Punjab Legislative Council standing order 74-A for the financial year 1934-35.

The Hon'ble Minister for local Self-Government (Ex-Officer) Mr. A. V. Askwith, ICS and Mr. A. D. Drindal (nominated) Mr. E. Mayadas, Lala Nithal Chand, Aggarwal, Khan Bahadur Sardar Habib Ullah, Mr. Labh Singh, Sh. Muhammad Sadiq, Khwaja Muhammad Eusoof (Elected).—United Press.

Suicide Or Murder?

D. I. KHAN, May 19.

The dead body of a young Mahomedan, brother of Sardar Ahmad Khan, late Assistant Commissioner, was discovered in the Bagain garden. The throat was found cut off with a sharp instrument. It is alleged that he has committed suicide.—United Press.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING

Girl To Be Kept In Ashram For Fortnight More

In connection with the alleged kidnapping of Gunabai, daughter of Dhaktoo, and whose mother, Parbatibai, had lodged a complaint against her step-brother, Tukaram Bhikaji, residing at Napean Sea Road, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. I. N. Mehta, has ordered the girl to be detained in the Sraddhanand Ashram for a further period of 14 days till the 4th June.

The girl, who was sent to the Police Surgeon for examination, was certified by the Surgeon to be under 15 years.

It is alleged that the girl was kidnapped from her mother's residence at Napean Sea Road some time back by Tukaram, who later refused to send her back when her mother and brother demanded her to be sent back. The girl was found living with Tukaram and was taken charge of by the police on the 18th instant. She was admitted into Sraddhanand Asram, Dadar, the same day.

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA

The second annual general meeting of the Bombay Andhra Mahasabha was held at the presises of the Mahasabha, Dadar, on Sunday under the presidentship of Mr N. C. Narasimha Acharya.

At the outset, a resolution placing on record the sense of loss sustained by the Andhra community in general and the Andhra residents of Bombay in particular in the death of Rao Bahadur Rajuji Manaji, a contractor and merchant, was passed.

The elections for 1934-35 were then held. The following were elected to the Executive Committee: Mr. C. N. Row (President), Messrs. B. Hanumanta Rau and T. Venkatrao (Joint Secretaries), Mr. K. Ramakrishnayya (Treasurer), Mr. M. Anantha Rao, Mr. K. B. Rao, Mr. N. C. Narasimha Acharya, Mr. S. S. Persha, Mr. N. V. Narasibham, Mr. M. Sreeramulu, Mr. G. A. Venkatrao, and D. Subbarayudu. Mr. V. Subbarayudu was elected honorary auditor.

The meeting was followed by a social gathering which was attended by several members of the Andhra community, including a large number of ladies and children

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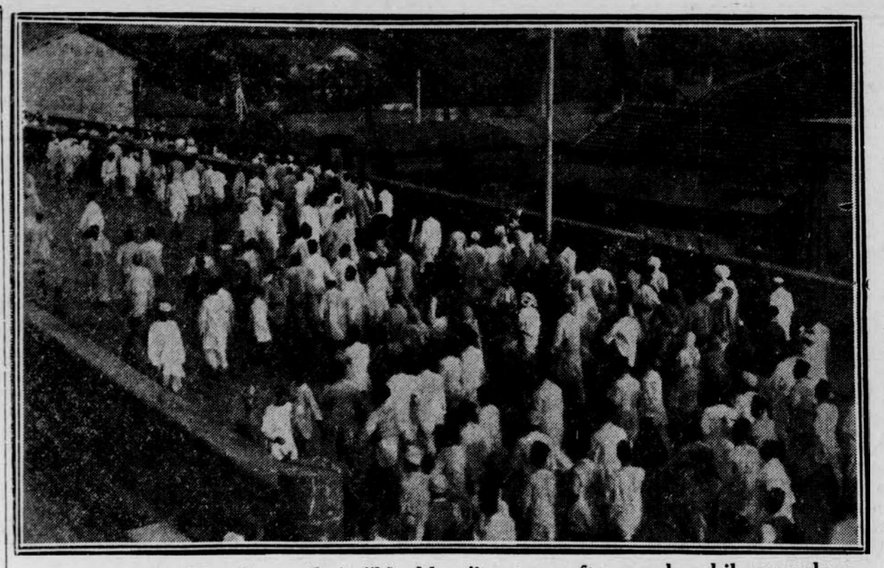

The Bombay (Textile strike) "blacklegs" return after work, while armed police are posted all along the road to "protect" them from strikers' "attacks"

Only 13 Mills Working

Ten Strikers Arrested: Women Pickets At Mill Gates

With no hope of an early settlement in sight, the general strike of the Bombay textile workers entered on its fifth week on Monday morning.

The usual arrests of strikers on charges of molestation, stray assaults on blacklegs and vigorous picketing and counter-picketing—these continue to be the features of the deadlock which has been dragging on for nearly a month now.

As a result of vigorous week-end propaganda in chawls, the strike leaders claim that the strike has gained further momentum. This was reflected in a sharp decline in the attendance in several of the mills kept open.

As against the 17 mills kept open on Saturday there were only 13 working on Monday.

Ten strikers were arrested by the police on Sunday night and Monday morning either for alleged molestation, intimidation or causing obstruction.

The arrests included a labour leader, Mr. Bukhari of the Dock Workers Union.

WOMEN PICKETS.

For the first time during the present strike women workers resorted to picketing some of the mills kept open in the DeLisle Road section.

The amusing spectacle of "Blue badge" pickets (representing the millowners) picketing the mill-gates side by side with women volunteers of the Strike Committee was witnessed in front of the Apollo Mills on Monday Morning.

The "Blue badgers" were however the first to retire from the scene.

Two strikers picketing the Pralhad Mills were arrested on Monday morning for causing obstruction. A strikers was arrested on Fergusson Road for alleged stone-throwing.

LADS IN TROUBLE

Alleged To Be Members Of Dangerous Gang

Three Anglo-Indian lads, alleged to be members of a dangerous gang and described by the Police as "notorious characters" were arrested by the Palton Road Police on May 19.

They are suspected to be involved in the bicycle thefts that have taken place in the city recent. They are also alleged to be concerned in a case, recently reported to the Police, in which a Hindu gentleman had been lured to a house in Ghoga Street, and relieved of Rs. 78-7.

Lawrence Alfred Biber; Noel John Greenway and Villiens Javernon Naid; were produced before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistratte, Third Court on Monday.

The Police applied for a remand of the suspects into custody for further inquiries. The Magistrate passed orders releasing them on a bail of Rs. 200 cash with one surety each, in default to be remanded to Police Custody till June 4.

AROUND THE COURTS

That her husband was mentally disturbed by the Search conducted by the officer of a Bhuwan was the story disclosed on Monday at the Coroner's Court by the wife of Goldsmith residing at No. 2 Kumberwada.

The Goldsmith died on Sunday evening of supposed arsonic poisoning.

The wife further stated that her husband had confessed on the eve of his death the fatal decision he was contemplating.

Haribau Lakshman, her husband was rushed to the J J Hospital where he subsequently died.

Inquest over the dead body is postponed to June 2.

"HOPES OF FIVE YEARS AGO HAVEN'T MATERIALISED"

(Continued from Page 12).

rudiments of learning for the masses; the secondary stage should be freed from university domination and from merely urban requirements; the collegiate stage should not be clogged by large numbers of students ill-fitted for such education; vocational training should cease to comprise a few additional classes in secondary schools, but should be a modicum of general education; the scheme of examinations should be recast so that the evil of biennial examinations shall be mitigated; facilities for the teaching of vernaclar in the collegiate stage and for the training of graduates who have taken a vernacular should be improved. The vernacular system of education should be both extended and developed. Its aim should be to provide a sound general education complete in itself which, if properly regulated, would do much to build up a spirit of leadership and intiative in the countryside."

WASTAGE

The review next deals with the wastage in primary education, i.e., premature withdrawal of pupils from schools, and with stagnation, i.e., retention in a lower class of a child for more than one year. Several remedies adopted in the provinces have been mentioned.

The review expresses the opinion that the high hopes entertained five years ago with regard to compulsory primary education had not been fulfilled. It was then suggested that "it was only a question of money" and that with additional funds compulsion would become the panacea of all our ills. "But," says the review, "more money has not been forthcoming; and grave difficulties in working even limited schemes have been encountered. It is doubtful whether large additional sums should be spent on compulsion in many provinces. A careful preparation of the ground is essential."

FEMALE EDUCATION

Increasing interest had been taken during the period under review in the education of girls and women.

The demand among Indian girls for education will increase very rapidly, but with the continuance of financial stringency it is difficult to suggest how the demand can be met, especially in sparsely populated areas. The creation of separate primary schools for girls is prohibited on financial grounds and the only alternative would appear to be a wide expansion of co-educational schools, but co-education must be confined almost entirely to the pupils and not to the staff.

ADULT EDUCATION

One unsatisfactory feature in the Muslim education is also recorded in the Review. "The vast majority of Muslims", says Sir Geore, "do not proceed further than the primary stage.

The position of Muslim girls is even more disturbing.

Considerable success had been achieved during the quinquennium in encouraging depressed classes to send their children to ordinary schoolh. Finally the report points out: "There is no sphere of education which needs more attention than the education of adults. The conditions of village life being what they are, relapse into illiteracy is enormous. A means of counteracting this serious defect is the provision of schools and libraries for adults."—A. P.

JEWELLERY WORTH Rs. 3,000 MISSING

Victoria Disappears After Lady Leaves Jewel Case In It

The Bombay C.I.D. are trying to trace the driver of a hack victoria who is alleged to be absconding with a box containing jewellery worth over Rs. 3,000.

It appears a Hindu lady named Mrs. Gokhale, arived at Bori Bunder from Badlapur this morning. She hired a hack victoria to go to her residence at Girgaum.

The Victoria driver drove the lady and her luggage to her residence at Girgaum where she alighted. On reaching her flat the lady remembered that the box containing her jewellery had been left behind in the Victoria.

She came down to find that the Victoria and the driver had disappeared from the place.

The lady, who is the wife of a solicitor, lodged a complaint with police who are trying to trace the missing Victoria driver.

The box according to the complainant contained jewellery worth over Rs. 3,000.

Constable Washed Into Sea

Ramchandra Krishna Mangekar, a constable attached to the Yellow Gate Police, Bombay, was washed into the sea yesterday while he was on duty at No. 11 Alexandra Dock.

The dead body was immediately removed to the Morgue after it was discovered at 10-30 a.m.

Medical examination show no marks of violence on the body and it is supposed he died of aschyxiation.

Inquest will be held on Tuesday.

BEGGARS EVICTED

"We Shall Return To Our Colony"

AGED MUSLIM'S PLAIN-SPEAKING

"I do not believe that this eviction will, prevent the colonisers from coming back and settling a few days. Practically every year this sort of thing has been going on and a few days after the eviction w ehave come back to occupy our good old colony."

Said an aged Muslim members of the Palton Road Colony to a representative of the "Chronicle" on Monday morning.

Long before the Municipal Staff put in their appearance on Monday morning to throw out the members of the "Beggars Colony" on the Palton Road, the majority of the colonisers had walked out with their bag and baggage and the Staff had no opportunity to exhibit their powers.

It appears is the usual thing that the colonisers have been experiencing every year and they are confident that they will come back to their old place after a fortnight. As a matter of fact none of them have gone no more than a 100 yards away from the plot of ground and have made themselves at home round about the Crawford Market.

Danger To Health.

On the recommendation of the Market Department of the Bombay Municipality the Acting Municipal Commissioner passed an order a week ago requiring the "beggars" to quit the place before Monday morning. This action against the colonisers has been taken, to prevent the grave danger to the Health of the city owing to the highly insanitary condition prevailing in the colony. Another reason that is stated to have hastened the decision of the Municipal auhorities is the nuisance that some of the colonists cause to the visitors to the Crawford Market.

The police have also contributed their share towards the early eviction. It is the opinion of the police that they have helped a great deal in increasing the number of petty thefts in the Fort area.

When a "Chronicle" representative visited the colony on Monday morning, he was surprised to find that the plot of ground which was full of small huts with all sorts of animals and people round about, was completely vacant and the municipal staff were removing from the plot dead rats and other isanitary stuff that had been graciously left behind by the colonists.

Most of the Colonists were seen making themselves comfortable on the footpaths, not even 100 yards away from the open piece of plot.

Oldest Inhabitant.

Our representative met an aged Muslim, who claimed to have lived with his wife and five children on the open plot since the World War. The old man said that it would be wrong to say that all those that lived in the colony were beggars. As a matter of fact, many of them were money lenders. If the Municipal authorities or the police had tried to search everyone of the colonists before he or she evacuated the place, they would have easily got together more than six thousand rupees according to the old man. He said the municipal authorities have been trying for a long time to evacuate the place but within a few days after the eviction the colonists came back with a vengence.

Mostly Muslims.

Out of about 350 members of the colony, 300 of them were Muslims, most of whom have been carrying on honourable business, like carrying goods from the market and hawking in the streets.

Very few of them were beggars but it was the latter, who had more money with them than the rest. It is they who are the money lenders.

What To Do.

Now the municipal authorities, at least for the present have evacuated the colony, it is the duty of the police to see that these people are removed from the footpaths also. Then where will they go? They will never go out of Bombay. To whatever place they remove the danger to the health of the City will remain, till they are removed out of the city. What will either the Municipality of the Police do in the matter?

Preparations are going on apace for the forthcoming marriage of Rajkumar Shri Pratapsinghjee bhai Saheb, the elder brother of His Highness the Jam Saheb with the princess Vijayakunverba Saheba daughter of Maharaj Shri Himatsinghjeebhai the Bhayat of Udepur, (Mevad) to be celebrated on May, 28 by Hathevale.

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Lady Brabourne Loses Bracelet?

Given For Repair And Disappears

Colombo Police Arrest Alleged Thief

Eddie Batholomez, a Singhalese Goldsmith, who is alleged to have robbed Rs. 10,000 worth of jewellery belonging to Messrs. Guzdar and Sons, Jewellers, has been arrested at Colombo. Among the jewellery alleged to have been stolen was a Platinum Bracelet.

It now transpires that the Platinum Bracelet, studded with Diamonds and Emeralds, which formed part of the property stolen, as alleged, by Eddie Batholomez, was entrusted to Messrs. Guzdar and Sons, Jewellers, Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, by Lady Brabourne, the wife of His Excellency Lord Brabourne Governor of Bombay.

Given For Repair

The bracelet was given to Messrs. Guzdar and Sons, for the purpose of setting the precious stones of it, to a necklace which the company was ordered to make for Lady Brabourne. The jewellery had been insured with the Crown Insurance Company and it is learnt that a claim has now been filed with them.

The loss of the bracelet was discovered on April 27 by Messrs. Guzdar and Sons, who promptly lodged a complaint with the Colaba Police.

Inquiries were made and Eddie Batholomez was reported to be absconding. The Police took into custody Carolis Hamy Arnolis Hamy, a Singhalese Goldsmith, a room-mate and co-worker in the shop of Messrs. Guzdar and Sons.

Arrested At Colombo

The Police telegraphed to all important centres to apprehend Eddie Batholomez and it is reported that a telegram has now been received from Colombo that the absconding Goldsmith has been arrested there and is being sent to Bombay.

On Monday the Police applied for a further remand of Carolis Hamy upto June 4, which was granted by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

YOUTH CHARGED WITH STABBING

Police On Look-Out For Accomplice

An 18-year old youth named Yeswant Dhondo, who is alleged to have stabbed one Mr. Ramnath Hiribhado in the back, at Kummhar Tukda, on the 11th instant, was arrested by the police on Sunday.

He was placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, on Monday, and was ordered to furnish Rs. 100 bail, failing which he will be remanded into police custody.

An alleged accomplice in the crime is also wanted by the police.

Mount Abu.—The Animal Hospital of Shree Guru Shanti Vijayaji Maharaja which was under construction for some time past is now complete and full working order. Horses, cows and other ailing animals are treated here.

FUNDS FOR ALIGARH UNIVERSITY

Deputation Arrives In Bombay To Collect Money

A deputation to collect funds for the Aligarh Muslim University Duty Society has arrived in Bombay. This society, founded 55 years ago, gives loans of honour and scholarships to deserving and poor students of the Aligarh University.

The leader of the party, Mr. Hashmat Ali Rizvi, is staying temporarily at the Shajehan Mahal Hotel, Crawford Market.

The Kathiaward Harijan Seavak Sangh has decided to collect and present a purse of Rs. 5,000 when Mahatma Gandhi arrives in Kathiaward at the end of next month. An influential committee for the reception of Gandhiji has also been formed.

Sports Jottings From Here and There

INDIA'S EARLY EXIT FROM DAVIS CUP

By SPORTSMAN

The results of the Davis Cup tell a sorry tale so far as India is concerned. In the first round of the Tournament India played against Switzerland and lost all the five matches. Sleem, the India's Captain, played Elliner and Fischer in Singles and the respective scores were 1—6, 6—2, 6—3, 6—0, and 6—4, 6—2, 6—4. Bhandari was the other Indian representative to play in Singles. Fischer and Bhandari accounted for him as follows: 6—1, 6—2, 7—5 and 6—0, 6—2, 6—2 respectively. In the Doubles Bhandari and Brown went down to Fischer and Steiner by 6—3, 6—0, 6—1.

India's Poor Show

Nobody can deny that India made a very poor show against a country which is by no means in the front rank of the Law Tennis World. In extenuation of our players, it is said that bad weather conditions restricted their practice to two days only. Nonetheless, the solid fact remains that out of the sixteen sets played, India's representatives could wrest but one set only from their opponents.

Finances, A Handicap To Full Representation

To say that the result shows the comparative strength of the two countries would be doing a great injustice to India and her Tennis talents. It must be freely admitted that she was not represented in full strength. The reason is not far to seek. The All-India Lawn Tennis Association has not enough funds in its coffers to meet the expenses of her representatives. So it has to content itself by sending those who are prepared to bear their own expenses. It is high time that we put a stop to this sort of thing, or India's prestige in the Sporting World would be damaged beyond repair.

Organisers Of Tournaments Must Share Profits With A. I. L. T. A.

Now, we have to consider how the disaster is to be avoided. Refusal to compete will not help. We have to find ways and means which will ensure the representation of India's best talents. Money is the chief thing necessary for the purpose. At the present moment the A.I.L.T.A. levies a capitation tax of one rupee on all the competitors playing in the different recognised tournaments in the country. That brings in a small revenue to it and it is quite insufficient for the purpose. The Association must come to an understanding with the organisers of all tournaments that they must pay a certain percentage of the profits to the parent-body. Until this is done, I am afraid, India will never be able to secure a leading place in this International Competition. I hope the powers that be, will do the needful ere long.

Colaba United's Unsporting Conduct

The Colaba United, which has been notorious for their unsporting conduct in the past, gave another exhibition of it on Saturday last, while playing in the replay of the final round of the Nadkarni Cup Tournament. Their players did not approve of a decision or two of the referee, which enraged them so much that they would have left the field even before the game was over. It was due to the persuation of Dadoo, their Skipper, that they remained in their posts till the end. Then the influence of their Secretary, Mr. Irani, was brought to bear on them, and they kept away from the prize distribution ceremony.

A Serious Breach Of Etiquette

It was a serious breach of etiquette to say the least of it. I am not aware of any rule which empowers the W.I.F.A. to take any disciplinary action against this recalcitrant team. But their conduct deserves to be condemned by all.

Bombay Portuguese Association Congratulated

By the way, I congratulate the Bombay Portuguese Association most heartily on their splendid victory against the Colaba United, who have been the holders of the Nadkarni Cup on several occasions since its inauguration. It may be that Colaba being the superior team, was unlucky to lose by the only goal of the day. Nonetheless, the dogged tenacity and resourcefulness of the Association players told in the end, and emerged most deservedly winners of the Tournament.

Another Shock To England's Soccer Prestige

England had the reputation of being the foremost country in the world in the field of Association Football. But that reputation is about to desert her. Her prestige received a couple of shocks on the Continent within the space of a week. When the news came that Hungary had defeated her at a match in Budapest, it was thought in many quarters that it was a chance victory. But her second defeat at the hands of the Czechs at Prague, has set England afire. I do not know, if she is going to set up a Royal Commission as we are accustomed to in India for our political and economic ills, to find out the causes of these unexpected blows to her prestige and the remedies to be adopted for future warfare. It is said that the Continental people object to the use of the bodyweight in the play—another edition of bodyline bowling—and penalize it! And that was one of the causes which led to England's downfall. Besides, the hard ground, a light, bouncing ball and a quick, short passing game to boot, contributed to the discomfiture of the Englishmen. Worst of it all is that the Continental people take the game too seriously. How is England to face so many handicaps at the same time!

Woman's Dress In Lawn Tennis

The Tennis World in England is worried about the dress of women players are going to use in Wimbledon this season. Mrs. Fearnley Whittingstall, one of their stars, provided a sensation in the Melbury Club Tournament at Kensington, which is the second big tournament in London, by wearing "sky-blue linen shorts and bodice" (a one-piece garment) and a woollen cardigan to match. The shorts had three pearl buttons on each leg, and the waist band was fastened with a white pearl buckle." This costume did not receive universal approbation. One woman said, "It looks more suitable for batting than lawn tennis." From aesthetic point of view, they all agree white skirts or shorts are more appropriate. When short skirts and bare-legs became the fashion in Wimbledon, Miss Leela Row introduced it in Bombay and it soon caught on. If shorts displace skirts in fashion, we may see it imported here ere long. Whether it gives greater freedom of movement or comfort is another matter. As opinion varies between women themselves, I need not take sides.

Australia's Third Victory In England

The Australians registered their third victory in England by defeating Essex by an innings and 93 runs. The Home-side took first knock and were dismissed rather cheaply, the score being 220 runs. Nichols carried his bat with 62 to his credit. The other batsmen succumbed to the superb bowliny of O'Reilly and Grimmett who captured six and three wickets respectively for 79 and 80 runs. The Australians in their turn compiled 438 runs in which Chipperfield claimed 175 as his share. This batsman gave a most impressive display. His footwork was excellent and he revelled in cover and straight driving, and was also remarkably strong on legside. His score included 25 fours and 2 sixes. There were four other batsmen who were bordering the half-century on either side. While Bradman stayed out, Ponsford was sent out "duck hunting." It shows the enormous batting strength of the visitors. The bowling department also had a tremendous say in the second innings. Grimmett and O'Reilly conspired again to skittle out the hosts for a paltry 125, in which they hooked five and three wickets for 54 and 53 runs respectively.

Jhansi Heroes Triumphal Tour

The Jhansi Heroes who have earned the reputation of being one of the leading Hockey teams in India, added another feather to their cap by annexing the South Indian Athletic Association Cup, the premier Hockey Tournament of South India, by defeating the Muslim United Club in the final round of the Tournament by the odd goal in three. Dhyanchand, the Wizard of the Stick and his brother, Rupsingh, had the biggest say in the matter of victory, as might well be supposed. Nonetheless, the Madras team made them travel all the way to achieve their end. I congratulate the winners most heartily on their well-merited victory. Unless we have regular inter-provincial tournaments, it is difficult to say how the standard lies in different parts of the country. It is one thing to have matches between two clubs and another thing to have them between two representative sides from two provinces. What is the Indian Hockey Federation doing in the matter?

Composition Of Harwood League

The Harwood League has been divided into two sections this year—the Military and the Civil, —and their compositions will be as follows:—

Military Section

MILITARY SEC.:— Sherwood Foresters, Royal Artillery, Colaba; Royal Warwicks Regt., 3rd Field Brigade; R.A. Kirkee; Green Howards and Casuals.

Civilian Section

CIVILIAN SEC.:—Bombay Gymkhana; Y.M.C.A.; City Police; Colaba United; B.B. and C.I. Rly and Bombay Portuguese Association.

Out of the six military teams, two are from Poona and one from Kirkee, while the District Staff and Attached Section have combined themselves into what has been named Casuals. The Civilian Section has two Indian sides in its composition of six. From the players and spectators' point of view, the Season promises to be a successful one. And the W. I.F.A. is sure to reap a rich harvest in the bargain.

Hindus Prove Victorious Over Zionists In Water Polo

Mr. O. H. Brown Praises Golvala Brothers For Organising Acquatic Sports In Bombay

Sunday morning's water polo fixture between the Golwalla Brothers' Hindu Team and the Zionists' Sports Club at the Victoria Swimming Bath provided another exciting match, and resulted in a win for the former by four goals to two. As on the previous occasion, it proved to be a very popular event, attracting its usual quota of enthusiasts, who showed their appreciation in no uncertain manner.

With the exception of the Hindus' slight superiority in speed, there was little to choose between the teams, and at the interval the result was in doubt. In the very first minute of play Jamnadas Doongersy opened the Hindus' account, but soon after this E. Solomon equalised. A ding-dong struggle ensued, both defences shapping well. Following an exciting scramle near the Zionists' goal, Jamnadas Doongersy netted again for the winners. Before the interval, however, E. Solomon brought the sides on even terms. On resumption of play even exchanges ruled for a long spell, opportunities being lost by both sides. As the end approached a sudden raid by the Hindus enabled Jamnadas Doongersy to complete his hat trick, and then Kantilal Nyalchand increased the margin.

TRIBUTE TO COMBINED TEAM

Mr. Khurshed Golwalla made the following speech:—

I take this opportunity of mentioning that the combined Parsi and Hindu team made a splendid show during the last match. They were pitted against a very strong team composed of Cathedral Old Boys who had the privilege of holding the Championship of the European Water Polo League. The game proved very interesting and the victory of our team entirely depended upon the able captainship of Mr. Eruch Bharucha, the Parsi Goalie. Obviously the team had also the great advantage of possessing two efficient forwards Messrs. Rustom Golvala and Pesi Bharucha who with their accurate markmanship gave the side a splendid lead. The Golwalla Brothers by arranging this interesting match have for the first time in India established a record for folding an inter-communal water Polo Match. It will not be out of place to mention that the Government has graciously granted us this piece of land for erecting this institution, which has served the public without any distinction, of colour, caste or creed for the last 34 years.

During that period it has turned out more than 70,000 swimmers. No pains have so far been spared by us to popularise different forms of Acquatic feats and we are the Pioneers of Water Polo which was hitherto unknown in the East. The inception of this spot was in 1903, and since then with the exception of a single defeat the Golwala Team has gone on from success to success.

Mr. O. H. Brown, the President, expressed great satisfaction in witnessing the game between the combined team Parsi and Hindus against the Cathedral Old boys, which was played in a sporting spirit by both the teams. Undoubtedly the European Team could not succeed but the exhibition of their skill was remarkable. He hoped that the same spirit could hereafter prevail between the different communities, which may ultimately strengthen the ties of brotherhood, friendly spirit and last but not least progress and culture of this country.

In conclusion he hoped that the noble work undertaken by the Gordhandas Choksy; Jamnadas with zeal and fervour. He sincerely wished them every success in future.

Mrs. Brown then presented a cup and medals to the combined Parsi and Hindu team, after which the proceedings came to a close.

Result:

GOLWALLA BROTHERS' HINDU TEAM 4 goals

ZIONISTS' SPORTS CLUB 2 goals

The teams were:—

GOLWALLA BROTHERS' HINDU TEAM:—G Trivedi; Jamnadas Kothare and Mathuradas Morarjee; Gordhandas Chokcy; Jamnadas Doongersy, Kantilal Nyalchand and Sunderdas Morarjee.

ZIONISTS' SPORTS CLUB:—S Cahtan; I Solomon and N Hillel; D Sargon; M Hillel, E Solomon and M Cohen.

Referee:—Mr. Dady C Golwalla.

Time-keeper:—Mr. Phiroze D. Golwalla.

INDIA DEFEATED IN DAVIS CUP

LUCERN, May 20.

In the remaining two Davis Cup Singles Fischer (Switzerland beat Sleem (India) 6-4, 6-2, 6-4, and Ellmer (Switzerland) beat Bhandari (India) 6-0, 6-2, 6-2.—Reuter.

"CHITTAGONG" SCRATCHED FROM DERBY

LONDON, May 21.

The horse "Chittagong" was scratched from the Derby at 9 a.m. to-day.—Reuter.

WORCESTERSHIRE CRICKETER DEAD

Players Wear Black Armlets On Ground

(Special Cable).

LONLON, May 21.

Death occurred at Chelmsford to-day of Maurice Nichol, Worcestershire cricketer aged 29. After fielding against Essex on Saturday, he golfed yesterday. He was found dead in bed at his hotel this morning. To-day players were black armlets on the ground and the flags were flown half-mast. A minute's silence was observed in the first over as token of respect.

Amateur Golf Championship

(Special Cable).

PRESTWICK, May 21.

The British Amateur Golf championship results are as under:—

First round: Watts (Calcutta) had a walkover, the opponent being scratched.

McAllum (Troon) had a walkover, Birkmyre (Calcutta) being scratched.

The Holder (Michael Scott) was scratched, having contracted chill during the Walker Cup matches.

Larwood Not To Play First Test

(Special Cable).

LONDON, May 21.

It is announced there is no longer any hope that Larwood will play the first Test since he is unfit

INTERNATIONAL ATHLETICS

Inter-Club Meeting Won By Milocarian Army Club

LONDON, May 21.

At White City, the International Inter-Club Meeting was won by Milocarian Army Club. Berliner Club (Germany) was second; Achilles Club third and Swedish Club fourth.

Following were the winners:—

120 yards—Borchmey (Germany), 10 seconds.

440 yards (Dead-heat)—Hampling (Milocarian) and Stromberg (Sweden). Time: 49-4|5 seconds.

880 yards—Gutteridge (Milocarian). Time: 1 min. 57-3|5 secds.

One mile—Gohrt (Germany). Time: 4 mins. 26 seconds.

120 yards Hurdles—Wegner (Germany). Time: 15-2|5 seconds.

Long Jump—Robertson (Atlanta). Length 22 feet and 4-3|4 ins.

High Jump—Bradbrooke (Achilles). Height 6 feet.

Medley Relay—Milocarian Club.

COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES IN GLORIOUS WEATHER

Wooley's Terrific Hitting For Somerset

LONDON, May 21.

Glorious weather prevailed almost throughout the country. Woolley indulged in terrific driving reminiscent of his best form. He showed superb footwork. He was stumped in attempting a leg-glide. He hit 18 times to the boundary. He added 218 runs for the first wicket partnership with Fagg, who also hit 18 fours. Fagg scored mainly through neat placements to the leg and cuts. He played sound cricket for three hours. Melville played a forcing game, in which drives and pulls predominated. He was batting for an hour.

There was no play at Sheffield before lunch, the wicket being wet on account of rain overnight. Leyland hit ten fours. He gave a chance in slips at 61.

The following are the closing scores in County Cricket Matches which commenced on Saturday:—

MIDDLESEX vs. SUSSEX:—Middlesex 399 and 210 for 2 (Price 61, Hart 107). Sussex 264 (Melville 72, Robins 5 for 111).

HAMPSHIRE vs. GLOUCESTERSHIRE:—Gloucestershire 223 and 182 for 4 (Barnett 76, Lyon 57). Hampshire 263 (Arnold 56, Sinfield 6 for 92).

SOMERSET vs. KENT:—Somerset 352. Kent 553 for 9 (Fagg 111, Woolley 121, Ames 94, Todd 52, Akers-Douglas 81, not-out).

DERBYSHIRE vs. WARWICKSHIRE:—Warwickshire 267 and 162 for 6 (Partridge 54). Derbyshire 263 (Townsend 64, Elliott 72, not-out).

LEICESTERSHIRE vs. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE:—Leicesters 357 (Patridge 4 for 55, Towell 4 for 58). Northants 100 (Geary 5 for 24) followed on 132 for 7 (Bakewell 78).

NOTTS vs. SURREY:—Surrey 509 for 7, declared (Squires 99). Notts 226 (Hardstaffe 78, George Gunn 63, Fender 5 for 70), following on they made 52 for no loss of wickets.

YORKSHIRE vs. LANCASHIRE:—Yorkshire 356 for 5, declared (Leyland 73, not out). Lancashire 93 for 7.

CAMBRIDGE vs. GLAMORGAN:—Cambridge made 513 runs for 5 wickets and declared (Bartlett 128, Human 102). Glamorgan 286 (Dyson 74, Turnbull 66).

EX-CHAMPION BEATEN

British Golf Championship Played In Glorious Weather

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, May 21.

The British amateur open golf championship was played in windy weather. Four thousand spectators watched the sensational match between Dunlap, American open champion and Packenham Walsh, Anglo-Indian, Royal Calcutta Club. Walsh was dormie five, but the American champion won 22nd.

Woollam, the ex-English champion, was beaten by the Australian Doctor Carewnott of the Royal Adelaide Club (score missing).

Bentley, Walker Cup player was beaten by Welsh.

International Ivor Thomas 5|3, Moreland (America) beat Ouimet, Walker Cup Captain 1|0.

Wallace Young beat Scot Egan (America) 4|3.

D.H.R. Martin beat Marston (America) 2|1.

Mestland (America) only beat Robert Harris 22nd.

Tolley, Wethered, McLean, Fiddian, and Lunt also won their respective matches.

OXFORD'S POOR SHOW AGAINST AUSTRALIANS

An Innings Vistory For The Visitors

(Special Cable).

LONDON, May 21.

The Australian Touring Team won their match against the Oxford University XI by an innings and 33 runs.

The Australians' score was 319. Oxford University made 70 (Ebeling 4 for 34; Fleetwood-Smith 5 for 30) in the first innings and following on madc 216 in the second innings.

The Oxford players were skittled out for 70 runs when they resumed their match against the Australians this morning. They had lost two wickets for 5 runs at the close of play on Saturday. A feature of their innings was that all (except two who were stumped) were bowled. Fleetwood Smith was deadly with his bowling. At one time he took 3 wickets in 4 balls, Batsmen showed tendency to play Fleetwood Smith forward, and paid the penalty being either stumped or bowled. Players who were thus out were Walker, Mitchell-Innes, and Chalk. Dyson tried to hit but was smartly stumped.

FORCED TO FOLLOW ON.

Oxford followed on and in their second innings they had made 16 for no wickets when adjournment was made for lunch.

On resumption, De Saram, defending stoutly, withstood the onslaught of Ebeling and Grimmett, and he was not out at tea interval with 58 to his credit. Oldfield claimed 3 out of 4 wickets that fell. He caught Mitchell-Innes brilliantly off a leg-glance. His other two victims were Walker and Chalk.

Although Oxford failed to avert an innings' defeat by 33 runs, they made a wonderfully gallant effort. De Saram played a great fighting innings and was the last man to be out, being caught at deep square-leg, off Grimmett.

De Saram, hero of Oxford second innings, hit four sixes and ninteen fours. He drove and hit to leg with great power. Quick-footed, he walked down boldly to Grimmett and Fleetwood-Smith and clouted them to the delight of ten thousand spectators. De Saram who has yet to gain his blue has sounded joyful note to England batsmen and caused furious thinking in Australian camp.

The scores are:—

OXFORD—(1st Innings).

Walker, st. Oldfield, b Fleet-Smith	20
Mitchell-Innes, b Fleet-Smith	8
Chalk, b Fleetwood-Smith	0
Stainton, b Fleetwood-Smith	0
Tindall, b Ebeling	18
Barlow, b Ebeling	3
Matthews (not out)	11
Singleton, b Ebeling	0
Dyson, st Oldfield, b Fleetwood-Smith	8
Extras	0
Total	70

Bowling Analysis:—Ebeling 12/3/34/4, McCabe 3/1/6/1, Fleetwood-Smith 9, 3/2/30/5.

OXFORD—2ND INNINGS.

Walker c Oldfield, b Ebeling	16
Townsend b Ebeling	9
De Saram c Brown, b Grimmett	128
Mitchell Innes c Oldfield, b Grimmett	11
Chalk st. Oldfield, b Grimmett	10
Stainton l.b.w., b Grimmett	12
Tindall l.b.w., b Grimmett	9
Barlow st. Oldfield, b Grimmett	6
Matthews c Ebeling, b Grimmett	4
Singleton l.b.w., b Fleetwood-Smith	2
Dyson (not out)	0
Extras	9
Total	216

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—Ebeling 2 for 28; Grimmett 7 for 106; Fleetwood-Smith 1 for 63 and McCabe 0 for 7.—Reuter.

"HAS YIELDED FRUITFUL RESULTS"

Mr. Satyamurti On A.I.C.C. Meeting

APPEAL TO NATION TO PRESENT UNITED FRONT

PATNA, May 21.

(From Our Correspondent).

Mr. S. Satyamurthi, who came here to participate in the meetings of the A.I.C.C., previous to his departure for Poona last night in an interview said: "The work at Patna for the last three strenuous days has on the whole yielded fruitful results from the point of view of the nation's progress towards Swaraj. Civil Disobedience, which as a matter of fact was not being pursued, has been suspended by the A.I.C.C. except in the person of Mahatma Gandhi. That resolution has removed the last vestige for Government to retain the repressive laws or to keep the ban on Congress organisations.

NATION'S VERDICT.

The Congress is to meet early in October at Bombay and will give an opportunity to the nation to records its verdict on the White Paper. In order to give another opportunity to the nation to record its verdict against Government's policy and in favour of the Congress, a Parliamentary Board of the Congress has been appointed as an autonomous body to carry on the work in legislatures subject to the control of the Congress in matters of policy. It is hoped that the nation will respond and give a decisive verdict on this policy in favour of candidates set up by the Congress for the Assembly.

WANTED UNITY.

I do not minimise the difficulties in our way. All forces of reaction and of communalism may be arrayed against us. Government cannot look on with equanimity on the success of the Congress. Whatever Government may do, success of the Congress is certain if the people act in a united manner. The propaganda and publicity committee of the Congress Parliamentary Board will soon begin to function and I appeal to all Congressmen to work wholeheartedly for the success of the Congress."

"STOOPED TO CONQUER"

Mrs. Naidu's Tribute To Mahatma

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, May 21.

Dr. B. C. Roy in the course of a press interview said: "We saw Mahatma Gandhi on the 4th April with a feeling of hesitation as to what was his attitude or that of Congress. The modest expectations we had formed have been more than fully realised. The crowning feature of it all was that Gandhiji himself moved the resolution regarding the formation of a Congress Parliamentary Board and succeeded in securing its support."

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who proceeded to Bhagalpur last night, interviewed previous to her departure, said, "The Mahatma has stooped to conquer."

STOP PRESS

ESSEX VS. WORCESTERSHIRE.

LONDON, May 21.

Essex 469, (Bray 64 not out), Worcestershire 444 for three (Walters 178, Gibbons 104, Pataudi 97, Martin 60 (not out).—Reuter's Special

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

BERLIN, May 21.

"League of Nations is merely an association of nations wherein nominally equality of rights prevails but in reality political force," declared Von Papen in a speech to thousands Germans from all parts of Reich and neighbouring countries. Von Papen denounced Saar provisons Versailles Treaty which he declared subjected 800 thousand Germans to foreign arbitrary dominion for fifteen years in interests of coal business. He concuded by appealing for European goodwill and declared that new Germany was seeking its way to European co-operation.

Fresh hint of serious shortange of raw materials in Germany is given in current issue of the economic weekly "Deutseher Volkswist" which discusses the danger to motor manufacturing industry owing to lack of rubber and requests Government to remove import difficulties by concluding favourable commercial treaties with other countries. It observes the costs of synthetic production of rubber are too high for any Reuter's Special.

real value of industrial purpose.—

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Baishakh Shudh 8, 1999
Muslim: Safar 8, 1353
Parsi: Adar 18, 1303.
Sunrise: 6h. 2m.
Sunset: 7h. 8m.
High Water: 5-48, 18-19
Low Water: 0-28, 11-3b.

WEDNESDAY: May 23.
Bombay Millowners' Association, annual general meeting, Patel House, Churchgate Street, 11-30 a.m.

THURSDSAY, May 24.
Empire Day: Celebration at "Majestic Mansion," Sandhurst Road, 8-30 a.m.

SATURDAY, May 26.
S.S. "Ranpura" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

SHRI RAMANUJA SABHA:—The monthly Thirunakshathiram festival of Sri Andal will be celebrated to-day (Tuesday) between 8 and 10 p.m. at 11, Nanji Ladha Building, Matunga, near King's Circle.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION:—Mr. R. D. Karmarkar will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall (French Bridge, Chowpatty) to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. on "Physiognomy and Expression."

MERCHANTS' CHAMBER & PORT TRUST:—Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Govindji is unanimously elected an Acting Trustee on the Board of the Bombay Port Trust, representing the Indian Merchants' Chamber, in place f Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji, on leave.

DR. MOONJE'S LECTURE:—Under the auspices of the Hindu Maha Sabha (Bombay South), Dr. B. S. Moonje will deliver a public lecture on the subject "Mission of Hindu Maha Sabha" to-day (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) in the Arya Samaj Mandir, Kakadwadi, when Sir Govindrao B. Pradhan will preside.

POSTAL NOTICES:—Mails for Colombo and Australia per S.S. "Mooltan" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 24th inst.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S.S. "Conte Verda" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 10 a.m. on Thursday, the 24th instant.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR: "Disraeli". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL: "Wonder Bar". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY: "What Price Hollywood". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL: "You Can't Buy Everything." Daily at 4, 6-30, and 10 p.m.

CARLTON: "1002nd Night". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE: "The Keyhole". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON: "Moulin Rouge". Daily at 6-03 and 10 p.m.

WEST-END: "Seeta". Time as usual.

MINERVA: "Chandidas". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

KRISHNA: "Khakh-ka-Putla". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

IMPERIAL: "Shane-Khuda". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

EDWARD: "King of the Jungle". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

KOHINOOR: "Hold 'em Jail." Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.

MAJESTIC: "Manjari". Time as usual.

PALACE: "Bird of Paradise". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m. Commercial Bulletin. 12-0 noon Indian Selected Hour. 1-0 p.m. Bombay Market: Opening Rates. European Lunch Time Music. 2-0 p.m. A relay from the Rotary Club (if any).

5-0 p.m. Ladies' Hour. "Force of Habit" in Gujerati. 5-30 p.m. Relay of music from the Capitol Cinema. 7-0 p.m. "Sporting Topics." 7-30 p.m. The Twin Record Company present Billy Cotton and His Band in the latest dance hits. 8-30 p.m. Commercial News. Available Market Rates. 8-45 p.m. Topics of To-day. By Charles Harmer. 9-0 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-15 p.m. News in Hindi. 9-30 p.m. Vilayat Hussein 11-0 p.m. Close Down.

ALLBLESS LEPER HOME, TROMBAY:—The following is a copy of the letter sent by the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, dated the 18th May 1934, to the E. F. Allbless Leper Home:—"That His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Brabourne, G.C.I.E., M.C., the Governor of Bombay is pleased to become a patron of the Eduljee Framji Allbless Leper Home."

MAYOR OPENS BOMBAY'S NEW MARKET

The Mayor of Bombay performed the Opening Ceremony of the Kermani Market at DeLisle Road, on Sunday in the presence of a large gathering. Photo shows the Mayor addressing the Assembly.

ALL OVER EIGHT ANNAS!

Demand For Repayment Of Loan Leads To Stabbing Affray

The demand by a person for the return of his money which he had loaned to another was the cause of a free fight between the two parties resulting in each receiving stab wounds.

The incident occurred at a liquor shop at Balaram Street where the parties had been drinking. When two of them, Baboo Dawood and Vishram came out of the shop, the latter is alleged to have demanded the repayment of eight annas he had lent to Dawood. This led to an altercation and it was not long before they came to blows.

In the course of the quarrel Sahebjan Panchamiya (first accused) is stated to have stabbed Deoram Ganoo in the stomach while Ahmed Fazal Haq and Babu Dawood fisted him severely.

Deoram and Vishram were removed to the J. J. Hospital where Deoram is still under treatment.

All the three accused have been released on a bail of Rs. 100 each.

DEDICATION OF WOMEN TO TEMPLES:—A Bombay Government Gazette issued on Monday, states that with reference to the footnote to the Report of the Select Committee on Bill No. XXVII of 1933 (A Bill to prevent the dedication of women to service in Hindu temples in the Bombay Presidency) published in the Bombay Government Gazette. Part V, dated the 14th May 1934, it is notified that Mr. V. N. Jog, M.L.C., has signed the Report of the Select Committee.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS HINDU MAHA SABHA CONFERENCE:—At the first meeting of the Reception Committee of Bombay City and Suburbs Hindu Maha Sabha Conference held on Sunday last Dr. B. S. Moonje was unanimously elected president of the forthcoming Second Session of the Bombay City and Suburbs Hindu Maha Sabha Conference to be held in Bombay in June next.

Dr. Moonje subsequently on being requested has consented to preside. The next meeting of the Reception Committee will be held on Sunday next (27th instant) to fix the dates of the Conference and to elect Chairman and office-bearers of the Reception Committee."

CITY'S TEMPERATURE

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 21st May 1934:.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plue .017 inchss.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 85.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 92.0 degrees (0.8 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 81|2 degrees (1.0 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 70 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N-N-W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 103 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 13 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 4.

CASE AGAINST NIMBKAR

Takes Sensational Turn At Hearing On Monday

A deadlock was created in the trial of Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, the Labour Leader, when the resumed hearing of the case came up before Mr. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, on Monday.

The magistrate suspended the hearing and adjourned the case to Wednesday as a result of Mr. Nimbkar's refusal to withdraw certain remarks he made in his defence.

In the course of his defence arguments, Mr. Nimbkar said that the prosecution launched against him was "malicious and fraudulent" and characterised the action of the Government in dealing with the strikers in the way they did as "Goondaism."

These expressions in the open Court were taken strong exception to by the Magistrate who repeatedly asked Mr. Nimbkar to withdraw them unreservedly.

The latter refused to do so, in spite of the warnings given by the Magistrate that adequate action would be taken by the Court against the accused and that he would be refused the privilege to conduct his own defence.

Mr. Nimbkar persisted and said that he was within his rights in criticising the prosecution in the manner he did and said he preferred foregoing his rights to conduct his own defence to withdrawal of his remarks.

In the circumstances, the Magistrate suspended the hearing and adjourned it to Wednesday, with the remark that the Court would be considering what action should be taken regarding the remarks that Mr. Nimbkar made in the Court criticising the Government's action during the strike in the way he did.

KANARA VIDYADAYINI FREE NIGHT SCHOOL

The annual school-day of the school was celebrated in the Thackersey Memorial Hall, Fort, under the presidency of Mr. Mark M. D'Souza, at which Messrs. V. S. Bengers, Damodar Bangera, H. S. Kalnad, H. G. Puthran and M. B. Amin spoke at length on the educational work done by this institution during the past year among the working class students of the Fort area.

The presidential speech dwelt on the need of adult education in this city, which he learnt with pleasure from the report, was to some extent, met by this institution.

The proceedings were followed by a Kanarese drama which was well appreciated by a packed house.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" with the Mails from London of 10th instant arrived Aden at 6 a.m. on the 20th idem and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. on Thursday, the 24th instant.

The "Mooltan" will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 10 p.m. the same day.

Steamer "Clan Macquarrie" left Liverpool on the morning of Saturday (May 19).

PRINCES INFORMAL CONFERENCE

Reorganisation Of Chamber On Tapis

The reorganisation of the Chamber of Princes will loom large before the informal Conference of Princes which will be held in Bombay on Tuesday and Wednesday.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner arrived in Bombay on Monday evening, to attend the Princes Conference.

Official And Personal

Lt.-Col. Sir Richard Temple lunched at Government House on Monday.

Lt.-Col. Sir Richard Temple, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Mr. Himansu Rai had an interview with His Excellency, on Monday.

ALLEGED MURDER ... ... OF WOMAN

Husband And Co-Wife Remanded To Custody

Hussein Umar, Khatubai (his wife), and Isak Ismail (brother of Khatubai) were charged with murder and abetment before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, on Monday.

The facts of the case are that during the night of 27th April last, Hoorbai's cries were heard issuing out of the flat in which Hussein Umar lived, followed by groans and screams. The next morning she was found lying dead on a cot in the room. The deceased was a second wife of Hussein Umar.

A neighbour, Mr. Pestonji Framji Tawadia, reported the matter to the police the next morning and the first two accused were arrested.

The post-mortem examination revealed that death was caused by asphyxiation due to throttling.

Police enquiries show that Isak Ismail, the brother of Khatubai, was found sleeping outside the room prior to the commission of the murder on the night of 22nd April and that he disappeared the next morning. The police strongly suspect him of complicity in the murder.

The Magistrate has ordered the accused to be remanded into police custody till the 29th instant.

BHOPAL ENROUTE TO EUROPE

Arrives At Bombay To-day

(From Our Correspondent).

BHOPAL, May 21.

His Highness left Bhopal this afternoon for Bombay 'en route' to Europe on a three months' trip for the sake of his health. He was given a warm and enthusiastic send-off at the Railway Station. Before his departure from the capital of his State, His Highness issued a special 'firman' appointing the following cabinet to administer the State during his absence abroad:—

Her Highness the Begum Consort (President); Princess Goharaj, heir-apparent of the State (Vice-President); Raja Oudh Narayan Bisariya, Law Member; Syed Liakat Ali, Minister-in-Attendance and Mufti Anwarul Haq, Finance Member.

The cabinet will function from the time His Highness sails from Bombay on 24th instant by the Italian boat s.s. "Conte Verde."

ASIATIC LABOUR CONGRESS

Mr. Joshi Tells Colombo Gathering Origin Of Move

As one who has taken part in the movement for the establishment of the Asiatic Labour Congress from the very begnning I may be permitted to place before you its short history. During my presence at the first International Labour Conference held at Washington and its next two sessions held at Geneva some facts and experiences were often bringing home to my mind the necessity of a separate organisation to bring together the workers of Asia. In the first place the inferior conditions of life and work of the workers in the Asiatic countries were considered, admittedly with good justification, as a drag upon the progress in the improvement of the labour conditions in European countries. This was a very humiliating situation to those of us from Asiatic countries who were taking part in these conferences. Secondly, we experienced that unequal labour conditions existing in Japan, India and China created difficulties in securing improvement in these conditions in the various Asiatic countries themselves. Thirdly, we found that the Delegates from Asiatic countries did not exercise much influence in the discussions and decisions of the conferences. This was the result of our weaker position in the International Organisation. The number of Delegates from Asiatic countries was smaller as some of our countries being in the position of Colonies and Dependencies are not independent members of the International Labour Organisation. Out of the countries which are members, only Japan and India were regularly represented by Delegates representing workers although the conferences are not complete unless there are delegates representing Governments, employers and workers from different countries. China sent its labour delegates only twice and Siam not even once during the last fifteen years. Similarly our representation on the Governing Body and on other Permanent Committees and in the Secretariat was also inadequate. On account of this weakness the Asiatic countries, naturally, could not exercise their due influence in the work of the International Labour Organisation. We are thus forced to think out some measures to remedy the difficulties which are in our way.

MEETING WITH JAP DELEGATES

So in 1925 when Mr. Bunzi Suzuki represented the workers of Japan and myself the workers of India at that year's Conference, we met together and decided upon holding an Asiatic Labour Conference wherein the representatives of the Labour Organisations from Asiatic countries should meet together to discuss questions of common interests. At the 1922 Conference I had attempted without success to get a resolution passed by the Conferences asking the organisation to study and report on labour conditions in Asiatic countries, but the resolution was passed in 1925. As a result of the Organisation has already published a report on conditions in Japan and a report on conditions in India is in preparation. The proposed Conference of the representatives of the Trade Union Movements could not, however, be held on account of various difficulties. At the Conference held in 1928. Mr. Yunekobo, the Japanese Workers' Delegate and Mr. R. R. Bakhale, signed a memorandum recommending that the Conference should be held, if possible, in 1929. But it could not be held even that year. In 1930 Mr. Yunekobo halted in Bombay on his way to Geneva and discussed the question with the representatives of the All-India Trade Union Congress and even prepared a draft Constitution for the Asiatic Labour Congress.

TRIPARTITE CONFERENCE.

While these efforts to bring together the Trade Union Movements in the Asiatic Countries were being made, the idea of holding a tripartite Asiatic Labour Conference, under the auspices of the International Labour Organisation itself, was being seriously considered. At the Conference held in 1929, at Geneva, I attempted, without success, to get a resolution passed recommending the holding of such a Conference. Similar attempts with same result was made at the Conference held in 1930 by Mr. S.C. Joshi, who was the Indian Workers' Delegate that year. However, a resolution on the subject moved by Mr. R.R. Bakhale at the Conference held in 1931, was adopted by the Conference and the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation at one of its meetings has authorised the Director to take the necessary steps to hold the Conference. Unfortunately, on account of political complications in the Far East this Tripartite Conference has not yet been held. I have every hope that it will be held soon.

HISTORIC OCCASION.

Comrades, it is true that we have been very slow in giving a practical shape to our cherished dream, but we did not waver in our efforts and did not lose hope. When I learnt from Mr. Bakhale that our Comrades from Japan were anxious to hold the Asiatic Labour Congress of the representatives of our Trade Union Movements at Colombo, this month. I was delighted. The Working Committee of the National Trades Union Federation under the guidance of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta agreed to the proposal of our Japanese Comrades and we requested the All-Ceylon Trade Union Congress to make arrangements for holding the Congress and today we have met as the First Asiatic Labour Congress. Having taken part in initiating this movement from its very beginning, it is a matter not only of pleasure, but of pride to me to be able to be present on this historic occasion. Our beginning is small, but it has the seed of a great development. Before I conclude I may be permitted to say one word more. I wish to make it clear to our comrades outside Asia that those who conceived the idea of this movement and those of us who are meeting here to-day are not inspired by any spirit of separatism. We are convinced that the Salvation of workers of the world lies in the world-wide international solidarity of workers. Some of us are already connected with the international Federation of the Trade Unions on account of the affiliation of the National Trades Union Federation of India with that organisation. This movement of the Asiatic Labour Congress is only intended to enable the workers of Asia to come into line with the workers of the other parts of the world, so that, instead of being a hindrance to the progress of the world we shall be able to march hand in hand with them towards the achievement of our common goal.

POLICE BAN EXTENDED FOR A MONTH

The following notice has been issued by the Police Commissioner, Bombay:—

Whereas there have been serious disputes and dissensions among the mill hands and employees of the textile mills in Bombay and whereas it is necessary for the preservation of public peace and safety to prohibit the assemblies of mill hands or the employees of the textile mills in Bombay.

Now therefore I, Walter Robert George Smith, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section 3 of section 23 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, prohibit for one week from the 16th May 1934 the organising or holding or convening or calling together of any assembly or procession of mill hands or employees of the textile mills in Bombay, whether in empoyment or not at present, south of a line extending from Ballard Pier to Back Bay via Ballard Road, Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Napier Road (Fort), Esplanade Road, 1st Marine Street.

NOTE:—The above order is hereby extended by me under subsection (3) of section 23 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, for a further period of one month from the 23rd May 1934, with the sanction of the Governor in Council conveyed in Government Resolution, Home Department (Political) No. S. D.-1614, dated the 19th May 1934.

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Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1934

PRINCES IN CONFERENCE

An important conference of several Indian Princes and their Ministers and representatives is to be held in this City to-day and to-morrow. It is to be an informal conference and its main avowed objects are to reorganise the Princes' Chamber so as to make it more representative of their Order and so as to enable it to express an authoritative opinion on the Joint Parliamentary Committee's report on the White Paper. It is obvious that the reorganisation of the Chamber and its relation to the proposed Federal Legislature are questions which vitally affect not only the Princes but also the States people and through them the people of India in general. It is in the interests of all concerned to enlarge the Chamber and make it more representative of the Princes. At present several larger States like Hyderabad, Mysore and Travancore and many of the smaller States are out of the Chamber and it is certainly desirable for the Rulers of all these States to join the Chamber. But it should be obvious that even then this body cannot be really representative of the States in general unless the Statss people are duly represented in it.

Princes' Rights

The conference will no doubt discuss again the Princes' attitude towards the proposed Federation. It first expected to do so in the light of the Select Committee's report, which, it was believed till recently, would be published about the middle of this month. But various circumstances have delayed the publication of that document and the Princes will therefore do little more now than reiterate their familiar terms for their entry into the Federation. But they will continue to be studiously vague about some of those terms so as to minimise certain opposition from the States people. His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal once again outlined the Princes' demand last week while inaugurating the session of the Legislative Council of the State. The Federation idea, said His Highness, was the best and probably the only solution of the Indian problem provided it duly recognised the rights of the various constituent units and the several sections and interests of the Indian people. So vaguely stated, the view is unexceptionable. But everybody knows that when the Princes talk of the representation of the States most of them only mean their own representation, and few, if any, have said anything in support of the just claims of the States people to be represented in the Federal Legislature by popularly elected representatives.

People's Duty

As the Princes are safeguarding their own interests, the States people, too, should work out their own solution. They will no doubt receive the fullest support from their fellow-countrymen in British India. They should not be content, as the Indian National Congress was till the advent of Mahatma Gandhi in Indian politics, with pious resolutions at annual conferences. They should ceaselessly but peacefully agitate for their undeniable rights in all the States despite the numerous risks attending such agitation. This is their duty in their own interests and also in the interests of British India, as autocracy in the Federal Legislature will be a permanent drag on the progress of responsible Government in India. It is the duty of all Indians to unite in destroying the proposed Federal plan which will be for years a serious hindrance in the march towards a really democratic Federation. As for the Princes, it is not enough for them to support Federation of a sort. They will have done their duty to their mother country only if they help the speedy advent of a democratic Federation.

A Dangerous "Button"

Mr. Baldwin's statement in anticipation of the failure of the Disarmament Conference has been rather aptly described as meaning "Britain is prepared to double her air force and leap from fifth to first place as if by pressing a button." But the trouble is that others also have buttons which they will press because Britain does so and because they need not press so hard. Is it conceivable that France, to take only one instance, will let Britain double her airfleet from 1400 to 2800 without adding considerably to her own 3000? And will not the others follow suit? Granting the bona fides of Britain, it is clear that all this constitutes the beginning of a race in aerial armament. And an armament race ends only in one way.

Mr. Baldwin's statement—in declared anticipation of the failure of the Disarmament Conference, we repeat—is otherwise unfortunate also. Newspapers are freely announcing that arrangements for "pressing the button" are already more or less complete. "Aerodrome sites have been surveyed and tentative plans made to increase the facilities for training pilots." Some correspondents, we are further told, state that even supplementary estimates have been drafted. It is, besides, a notorious fact, as reported by our London correspondent, that the Tory fire-brands led by Lord Hailsham demand more armaments and still more armaments. Further, the same element in the Cabinet is reported to have "sabotaged," as it were, the proposal to submit an Air Convention, however, halting and perfunctory. The cumulative result of all this is that the other Powers will respond to Mr. Baldwin's anticipation of Disarmament failure by correctly anticipating Britain's determination.

India's Economic Problem

In an interesting article in the "Indian Review" Mr. F.E. James points out the imperative need for a thorough overhauling of the present economic system in India and offers some sensible advice as to the lines on which the change should be effected. He deplores the policy of "laissez faire" in industry and agriculture and urges the evolution of a method which will "ensure economic freedom in a system of economic order." Few will dispute the contention that planned economy signifies not merely the replacing of old ideas by new ones, but also the "adaptation of the machinery of government so that their execution becomes possible." This inevitably brings to our mind, in vivid contrast, the speech delivered by Sir George Schuster only the other day, in which he defended the retention of old-fashioned economic principles which, he pretended, proved effective in the long run. The Government's attitude is one of indifference towards the necessity for a radical change and is aggravated by a "passionate claim that everything they are doing is right." That attitude is very much to be lamented. But then, we forget that, as Mr. James says, "bureaucratic habits die hard."

IN THE LAW COURTS

Bar Admissions

(By N. H. P.)

The question how far the legislature can and ought to control the discretion of the High Courts of Bombay and Calcutta in regard to the grant of licenses to practise law before those Courts is raised by Mr. Amar Nath Dutt's Bill to amend the Bar Councils Act, 1926, now before the Legislative Assembly. It is submitted that it is not open to the legislature to usurp a function which has the effect of depriving the High Courts, which are the judicial department of the State, of their power to impose further conditions, in addition to such reasonable conditions as might be imposed by the legislature, upon the privilege of a person to be admitted to the practice of law before those Courts. The power to prescribe ultimately the qualifications for admission to the bar should belong to the judicial department of the government of the State

System Of Admission

It is the opinion of those who have given the most thought to many of the problems confronting the legal profession, that admission to the bar should be by examination of the applicants by a responsible committee possessing adequate technical skill and made up of men who are sufficiently aware of the current thought in modern legal education to enable them to conduct their examinations in accordance with such training so as not to be unfair to the applicant, the committee being under the direct supervision of the High Court concerned. The practitioner is an officer of the Court. He is a necessary part of the judicial system. The Courts, therefore, are the best judges of his fitness. They are better able to decide whether he is likely to promote the efficiency of the Courts in the administration of justice. The Court's right of removal of a practioner for unfitness can hardly be subject to question; such right is admittedly inherent to its proper organisation and operation as a Court. The power to control admissions can hardly be regarded as less inherent. Such right, furthermore, may be claimed as necessary for the maintenance and protection of the integrity and dignity of the Court. The Courts know from experience the miscarriages of justice which can be laid at the doors of the incompetent. They know the value of able and competent lawyers in cases which have been thoroughly prepared by such lawyers, and how relatively easy it is to correctly decide those cases. They know how difficult is the decision where the cases are not properly prepared and where the facts and the law are distorted. They remember the scores of instances in which they have been compelled themselves to search for the authorities in order to do justice to the unfortunate litigants who have entrusted their fortunes to the incompetent or to the legal charlatan. As economic and social life becomes more intricate, the legal rules governing social conduct and their administration through Courts of justice become more complicated. Lawyers, duly and adequately trained, are consequently increasingly necessary if they are to properly and competently exercise their functions before the High Courts as their officers. It would therefore be most unfortunate if the Legislature were to deprive the High Courts of, and to arrogate to itself, the power to regulate admissions to the Bar of those High Courts.

The Late Mr. Lalji Naranji

It is fitting that the death of Mr. Lalji Naranji should be recorded in this column. Among his services, should be mentioned the considerable assistance he was able to render to the speedy and cheap administration of justice, by acting as arbitrator in many disputes which it would have been a tragedy to conduct in the courts of law. Many a litigation has been referred at the instance of the legal advisers of the parties of of the court, to the arbitration of Mr. Lalji. Although neither of the parties had known Mr. Lalji personally, they had complete faith in his impartiality and ability and they consented unhesitatingly to go to his arbitration. In this way Mr. Lalji was the means of helping litigants to avoid spending thousands of rupees in litigation. His method of proceeding with arbitrations was characteristic. I remember one instance very well indeed. Two widows were fighting

(Continued on Page 8.)

MANAGING AGENCY SYSTEM

Hindrance To Efficiency Of Production

BY PRINCIPAL SOHRAB R. DAVAR, Bar-at-Law.

VI.

We have considered the inefficiency of the Agency system in Sales management. We shall now proceed to consider some items of its woeful inefficiency in connection with production.

There is hardly any cotton mill which maintains a modernised system of cost accounts by which the actual cost of production at every stage of manufacture can be measured continuously. This living touch with the fluctuating cost due to market conditions applies to raw material, as well as to cost of labour, efficiency or otherwise of machinery and plant so essential to modern conditions of keen competition being absent, our company management is hopelessly at sea when asked as to what the finished stock as produced from time to time has actually cost them. The cost is arrived at on a more or less haphazard basis and in many cases valued at market price basis. Cost works accounts in Europe and America is now a specialisation which an ordinary Chartered or qualified Accountant is unable to cope with; but a band of specialists has been formed there who are doing this highly specialised work. It is time that our manufacturing companies took note of this vital factor and took steps to introduce this system under experts

LABOUR CONDITIONS

Our labour conditions are also a handicap to the well being of our industry. In the countries of our rivals in industry, labour is highly intelligent owing to the spread of education. Our illiterate labour, though sufficiently intelligent as far as their illiterate condition would permit is a great handicap. The fault of course here lies with the State which has neglected the call for free and compulsory primary and industrial training for so long. In other countries labour being sufficiently enlightened appreciates the advantages of a high standard of living, and is led by men drawn out of its own ranks who know exactly where the shoe pinches and where the shortcoming and strength of their own class lies. They are able to appreciate the fact that higher wages can be paid by an industry only if the labour efficiency warrants same and being drawn from working class are able most effectively to impress this factor on their comrades whose confidence they command to an exceptional degree due to their peculiar position as real labour leaders. It has been repeatedly pointed out that the world famous Mr. Ford of the Ford Motor Car Company of U.S.A., pays the highest wage in the world and at the same time produces the cheapest motor car on the world's automobile market. This paradox is explained by the fact that this establishment commands the most efficient scientific management combined with world's most efficient labour and machinery. As this Organisation offers the highest wage, it secures the services of the most efficient labour which flock to this factory in preference to others in the same line of business. Unless therefore our labour responds to the call for efficient and large production at the lowest cost, by working the most up-to-date machinery and conscientiously making all efforts to produce at the same rate as the workmen in Japan, Lancashire or U.S.A. do, we cannot expect the industry to flourish or expand to the advantage of all concerned.

NEW MACHINERY

I do not here forget that good many of our managing agents are not introducing efficient machines; but the fact must be admitted by all true lovers of industry that in cases where attempts have been made to introduce latest inovations, such as automatic looms, etc., our labour has not unfortunately responded as it should have. This is either due to their lack of education to understand the economic factor involved or to the awnt of proper lead by those who guide them. No doubt there is a natural inclination on part of labour in all countries not to take kindly to labour saving devices, lest their scope of employment may be reduced and their compatriots be thrown out of work. The alternative is wiping out of the industry altogether in competition with outsiders whose labour responds to their labour saving machinery which unfortunately is lost sight of unless properly impressed. Experience of countries where this labour saving machinery is in work has shown that though in early stages labour did suffer a small setback, the ultimate result was cheap production, more orders for manufactured goods, expansion of industry, much larger employment of labour than before and over and above all these much higher wages paid to these more efficient labour. In fact labour here is always able to successfully demand higher share of takings in form of wages, bonuses, etc., from a flourishing and efficient industry. An inefficient industry which has to be maintained by artificial stimulants in form of protective tariff can hardly be expected to do that. Efficiency in management thus constitutes both able organisation at the office and factory as well as efficiency of labour. It is thus necessary that both the State as well as the industry should provide better facilities for education and training of young workmen and women than that of provided for at present. The labour leaders should particularly concentrate their attention on this demand so essential to the building up of efficient labour which alone can bring us nearer the day when our labour can claim to compete on equal footing with

(Continued on page 8).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

BULGARIAN REVOLUTION.

In one sense at least Bulgaria has gone "West." She has joined the growing number of Fascist States in Central Europe. Fascism being what it is, Bulgaria will also "go West" in the other sense of colloquial term. Meanwhile she has rendered the International situation positively interesting, the repercussions of which are likely to prove of great significance. Hitherto she was bound to Italy by ties both of marriage and political patronage. She was part of the Italian bloc. But the projected political alliance with Yugo-Slavia—it has rightly annoyed Italy—means that Bulgaria has transferred herself to the French bloc. The revolution has upset the balance of power in Europe. And it has also a significance for Russia.

ROOSEVELT'S LEAD.

President Roosevelt has discovered the obvious: "private and uncontrolled manufacture of munitions has become a serious source of international discord and strife." But every "statesman" vies with all others in making this remarkable discovery, proclaiming it—and doing nothing more. That is why we appreciate the President's welcome to "the Senates' present inquiry into the manufacture of arms and munitions" and his promise of close co-operation. How we wish other countries would follow America's lead! For, it is quite true that isolated action can achieve little co-ordinated action on the part of the big powers will expose the traffic in armament and remove the mainspring of war. But will the powers respond?

UNEMPLOYMENT AND INDIA.

The report of the International Labour Office on the question of "Unemployment Insurance and various forms of relief for the Unemployed" will come up for final discussion at the ensuing Session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva. The report contains proposals for a draft Convention on the basis of replies received from the Governments of 26 member States. The Convention makes it obligatory on the ratifying States to make provision for an insurance scheme for their unemployed. It is suggested that countries which have no compulsory insurance system should inaugurate it as early as possible, and that countries which have such systems in operation should extend them so as to confine the exceptions to the narrowest limits. India, too, is a member State. Its people are among the poorest in the world. Yet, to say nothing of insurance, compulsory or otherwise, unemployment itself is something that the Government and the employer simply do not recognise even informally. We need not say more.

HOW IT WORKS

We published the other day a letter from Mr. T. R. Naravne, President of the Dadar National Association, which shows in a very striking manner how the promulgation of Section 144 even for a particular and specified purpose stifles other normal public activities. Apart from the obvious fact that Section 144 works against the strikers in their struggle — Government "keeping the ring"—against wage cuts and rationalisation, it comes in the way of the public ventilating other perfectly legitimate grievances, even one in connection with a liquor shop. There is a shop in Dadar which no one in the locality wants which, indeed, is regarded by the inhabitants as a nuisance. Yet according to the Police Commissioner, they cannot protest publicly, save, as the correspondent points out, "at Kamgar Maidan or Chowpati against a shop at Dadar." Be that as it may, would it be too much to expect the Excise Minister to respect public sentiments as expressed through a memorial already sent? Perhaps it would.

Press Views

The Right Direction

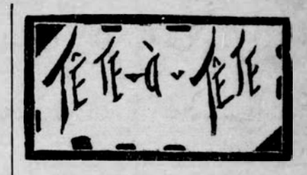
That Mahatma Gandhi has still reserved to himself the prerogative—as probably it is believed to be—of welding this weapon again, need not be made much of as ten to one the chances are that he will be dissuaded as much as possible from adopting that course. Mahatma Gandhi's statement some time back and the All India Congress Committee's approval of it are nothing more and nothing less than a tangible recognition of the failure of the method of direct action. The desire of a certain section of his followers to enter the councils is a move in the right direction and if their policy, methods and manners will be different from those whose failure has been demonstrated and admitted, so as to make concerted action by Indian politicians possible, there will be cause for rejoicing indeed.—"Indian Nation."

The Socialists

The birth of the Socialist Party in the Congress was looked upon with considerable apprehension by the capitalists and even by some sections associated with capitalism within the Congress. The resolution passed at the Socialist Conference at Patna will show that the new body is not so dangerous as some would paint it. The resolutions bespeak highly of the sobriety in tone and dignity in idealogy of the socialist rank and file. They are a band of workers who are not out to pull down the whole edifice of present day society, as some think, but to rebuild Indian nationalism along proletarian lines The party is in the nature of a protest against the dominance of the bourgoisie elements in our political life and aims at purging the national movement of those forces which react antagonistically to the development of the average man to the full height of his God given stature.—"National Call."

Congress Alone

If Congressmen are anxious to rescind the Lahore resolution and have no objection to the Council-entry programme, it is the Congress that must undertake it. It they think that the time has come to record their condemnation of the White Paper in the Assembly, it is their accredited representatives who must do it. The sole responsibility, in other words, must belong to the Congress. The Congress has its larger executive and its smaller executive. It has provincial as well as local organisations. It will have no difficulty in dealing with a Parliamentary programme. There is no need for a separate, independent and a parallel organisation for the purpose, using its name and yet abusing the authority which may be delegated to it.—"Advance."



THE EXPLANATION.

There's a chap call'd Martin Finn
Who's created a hell of a din
By sending to the War Debt*
A farthing—and the rest,
I bet, goes to "Press-Button"
Baldwin.
*(to America).

* * * *

"Our policy in regard to the proposed All-India Federation remains unchanged," says H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal.

But the "Federation" itself keeps changing.

* * * *

Monday's brilliant leading article in our Anglo-Indian contemporary must be filmed and widely boosted. It is such an artistic achievement that we are moved to suggest the following write-up for it.

* * * *

Have you seen Disraeli? Of course you have. And, of course, you have enjoyed it. Now see something more inspiring and thrilling in "Camouflage":—

* * * *

"CAMOUFLAGE"

Featuring

M. K. GANDHI

Shot at: Bori Bunder Studios
Villain: M. K. GANDHI
Directed by: Better-Left-Unsaid

In 8 Reels or 1 Column

Exciting—Abusing—Camouflaging

A Times of India Production

* * * *

The Australian girl's life consists, it appears, of "going to school, leave and then start work in a shop or else house work."

That's something. Our orthodox friends would have the Indian girls' life consist of (1) marrying at three a young man of, say, sixty, (2) ministering to his needs and his desires day in and day out, (3) being foully abused and severely beaten, (4) and, when the decrepit gentleman takes it into his head one fine summer morning to purchase a ticket for the Next Station—go into, and remain eternally in mourning in the darkest and most Black-Hole-of-Calcutta-like room in the house.

* * * *

In the course of an interview Dr. Shafat Ahmad Khan said he had never regarded the Communal Award as revelation.

This in itself is a revelation—for us.

* * * *

"Will Mr. Baldwin's hint that it will not take Britain long to gain air parity have any effect?" asks B. B.

Certainly. It will mean huge profits to firms engaged in manufacture of air craft. It will also give patriotic poets like Rudyard Kipling a chance to sing "Britannia rules the air" also. And it will mean an increased burden on the British tax-payer, which he should not mind in Imperial interests.

Incidentally it will also have the "effect" of pushing other Powers further up.

* * * *

"Language Of The Dance"

It is a difficult one judging from the remarks of Atiya Begum Sahiba that prefaced a recent dancing performance which could not be performed—the dancing performance, we mean, not the preface.

* * * *

Europe Is Losing Faith In Geneva.

It would. Russia is likely to join the League.

* * * *

Is it Jijutsu or a Coropration meeting?

asks a headline.

"It" was a jijutsu (if you like) of a couple of Corporation meetings.

* * * *

THE REASON WHY

"How's poor George?"

"I am afraid he will be in hospital for a long time."

"Why. Did you see his doctor?"

"No I saw his nurse."

Retired Colonel Becomes Dictator Of Bulgaria

M. Gueorgiueff Prepares Decree To Abolish All Political Parties

SOFIA, May 20.

Political and moral decomposition has reached alarming proportions and the country is in danger of reaching an impossible situation, declared Prime Minister Gueorgiueff interviewed by Reuter.

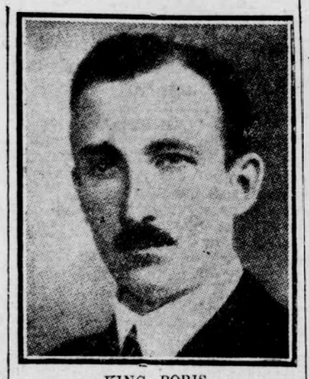
M. Gueorgiueff added that the Government would follow the same policy as regards foreign affairs as the last.

M. Gueorgiueff who is 52 years old, is a retired Colonel and was first elected Deputy in 1923, and Minister of Communication in an earlier Government.

He is stockily built and lost the sight of an eye in the Great War. The newspapers are appearing normally but are restrained in publishing any criticism of the dictatorship.

It is reported that a decree abolishing all political parties is about to be issued.

—Reuter's Special.



KING BORIS.

NEW GOVERNMENT WELCOMED

BELGRADE, May 20

The Bulgarian Government has been warmly welcomed. It is believed that one of its main tasks will be to clear up the Macedonian Terrorist Association and the preparation of a Yugoslav-Bulgarian Alliance.

Reports that the Bulgarian Minister in Paris, who has been recalled to Sofia, will become Foreign Minister leads to the belief that Bulgaria has been brought from Italian to the French sphere of influence.—Reuter.

NAZIS PLEASED AT COUP D'ETAT

BERLIN, May 20

Jubilation is expressed by unofficial Nazi circles at the coup d'etat which is regarded as another sign for the need of the iron fist in modern European Government.—Reuter.

CURFEW ORDER IN SOFIA

SOFIA, May 20

Everything is quiet the only evidence of an emergency situation is the presence of military pickets in the streets, and occasional patrols consisting of two soldiers and one policeman.

The curfew will be re-enforced at midnight, pedestrians being sent home and traffic prohibited.—Reuter.

ITALIANS DISPLEASED

Rapprochment With Yugoslavia Causes Anger

ROME, May 20.

The coup d'etat is welcomed as another sign of the growth of Fascism. On the other hand, the rapproachement with Yugoslavia bringing Bulgaria into the French sphere of influence has caused strong disapproval, particularly in view of the fact that the Queen of Bulgaria is the daughter of the King of Italy. The weaning of Bulgaria from Italy will check the Italian policy in the Balkans, as Italy hitherto has been the champion of treaty revision in favour of Bulgaria, and has been counting on Bulgaria as a potential ally.—Reuter's Special.

N. R. A. HAS FAILED

Roosevelt's Review Board Recommends Return To Anti-Trust Laws

WASHINGTON, May 21.

A fierce indictment of the NRA is contained in the report of the National Recovery Review Board appointed by President Roosevelt and headed by the veteran lawyer, Mr Clarence Darrow.

After investigating conditions in 18 industries the report recommends return to anti-Trust Laws for the purpose of restoring competition which he believes is one of the great need of the present times.

Price-fixing by industry and price regulation by the Government would involve practically the same difficulties and the problem of policing industry in order to prevent price competition which hitherto has been relied on to avoid monopolies, would be insuperable.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

The supplementary report filed by Messrs. Darrow and W. M. Thompson declares that the choice rests between the monopoly sustained by Government and the planned economy, which demands socialised ownership and control.

The report adds that the hope of the American people, including small businessmen, lies in the planned use of America's resources, following socialisation.

General Johnson, in a letter to President Roosevelt, characterises the report as a superficial, intemperate and inaccurate document, and urges the immediate abolition of the Board, on the ground that it is "nothing but a political sounding-board."—Reuter's Special.

ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, May 21.

President Roosevelt worked during the weekend on the silver meesage which he is sending to the Congress to-day.

He is expected to recommend a Mandatory declaration of the policy that silver should be added to metallic monetary reserve until it attains the 25/75 ratio to gold —Reuter's Special.

TREASON TRIAL IN MUNICH

3 Germans Sentenced For Communicating Falsified Order To Foreign Power

MUNICH, May 20.

Sentences of eight, five and three years penal servitude have been passed on three residents of Kaiserlautern, who communicated to a foreign government a falsified order purporting to come from the National Headquarters of the Storm Troops.—Reuter.

CO-EDUCATION IN U. P.

NAINITAL, May 21.

It is understood that a scheme involving expenditure of over a lakh of rupees for providing compulsory education in certain districts of the province has been recommended by the Educational Department in response to applications made for the purpose by four municipalities and three district boards. The most important suggestion contained in it is the introduction of co-education both in villages and ni cities for children up to the age of nine and opening of a limited number of separate schools for boys and girls up to eleven years of age, especially in those areas where the Muslim population is considerable. Muttra is recommended as the most suitable place to judge of the success of compulsory education.—A. P.

CALL TO REVIVE CONGRESS ORGANISATIONS

(Continued from page 1).

through the special Parliamentary Congress Board.

SWARAJ PARTY SATISFIED.

The Swaraj Party had aimed at no other position, but at the time of its revival, conditions which made it possible for the A. I. C. C. to meet at Patna were absent and despite every effort at clarification of doubts had continued to linger in some minds. It is a matter of supreme satisfaction to me that the position of the Congress Parliamentary Board is now beyond cavil or doubt. In view of the resolution of the A I. C. C, it has been decided to adjourn the meeting of the General Council of the Swaraj Party "sine die."

The Parliamentary Board set up by A.I.C.C, has begun to function and I earnestly appeal to all sections of Congressmen and to the entire country to lend all possible assistance to the Board to enable it to fulfill the duties with which it has been charged by the A. I. C. C.

Dr. Ansari continues:—

QUESTION OF HONOUR.

"Let us not forget that the activities of the Congress Parliamentary Board constitute as much Congress work as any other and in view of the challenge it has taken up, it is incumbent on all Congressmen to help it to vindicate the honour of the Congress. Similarly, it is my duty to point out to every Congress candidate for the Assembly that, he will have considerable opportunities for carrying the message of the Congress and stimulating constructive work in his constituency. Each candidate shall have special opportunities of helping in the enrolment of four-annas members of the Congress and if all contribute their full quota, they can enrol at least fifteen lakhs. Now that the A.I.C.C. by accepting Mahatma Gandhi's advice regarding civil resistance has made the way for the Government clear for raising the ban from Congress organisations, there is work enough for Congressmen to enrol millions before the next elections to the district and Provincial Congress Committees so that the next A.I.C.C. and the Indian National Congress should be as representative of the country as possible.

INALIENABLE RIGHT.

"I must say a word about the work of the Ranchi Conference. The main idea it places before the country is, the attainment of Purna Swaraj through a national constitution framed by a Constituent Assembly on the basis of self-determination. Nothing short of a constitution so framed can satisfy the country. It is not an abstract idea, but an inalienable right. Even Australia, South Africa and Ireland have asserted this right and the British Parliament had to concede it to them. There is no earthly reason why India should allow herself to be deprived of it. Those who think in terms of the White Paper constitution deny themselves and the masses of India the inalienable right of self-determination.

AIM OF CONGRESS.

The aim of the Congress is to find a national solution by common agreement. This effort must continue until the end is achieved and all the communities stand united as one powerful nation. There is all force and truth in Pandit Jawaharlal's assertion that real unity among the different communities of India will come through ideological fusion by which I understand the realisation of the unity of economic interest.

COMMUNAL QUESTION.

The Congress has made its attitude towards the communal problem clear in its resolutions from time to time since the Nehru Committee's recommendations have lapsed. The Congress knows that, while a large number of Hindus and Sikhs have taken strong exception to the Communal Award, a considerable section of Musalmans, Harijans and Christians have accepted it for so long as an agreed substitute is not found. Congress will always strive to help to find a national solution of the question, but in my opinion such a solution cannot be found except by a Constituent Assembly convened to frame the national constitution and until then the question of acceptance or rejection of the mode or proportion of representation as contained in the Communal Award does not arise. It would not be dignified for any self-respecting people to ask any outsider to decide what is purely a domestic matter nor would any such decision succeed in satisfying all.—A. P.

CALL TO CONGRESSMEN

Council Programme Must Be Carried To Success

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, May 21.

Dr. Syed Mahmud, General Secretary, All India Congress Committee, interviewed said:

"There are large numbers of Congressmen who are opposed to Council entry and yet there are large numbers who are opposed to suspension of civil resistance. But when the leader once made up his mind to issue order of halt and change the direction to another channel, Congressmen all over the country, whether they liked it or not, bowed their head before the order. Congress discipline was always well known, but on this occasion they have shown an enviable sense of discipline which is remarkable in the history of any political party in the world. In fact it was quite in the fitness of things for anyone to expect that the Congress ship will be foundered on the rock of indiscipline.

Thos who did not wish well of the Congress must have been greatly disappointed to see that the Congress has come out of the ordeal so successfully and as one man. I hope every Congressman will prove himself worthy of the great name of the institution and abide loyally by the resolution which have been passed.

I call upon all Congress Committee to enrol members and to hold meetings in order to give effect to the Patna resolution regarding suspension of civil resistance. I hereby inform all Congressmen all over the country that civil resistance stands suspended in terms of Mahatma Gandhi's statement of April 7. As to the Council entry question, whether they agree with it or not, when once it has been decided upon, we have got to carry on the programme and see that the Congress Parliamentary Party sweeps the poll in spite of tremendous odds and the great forces arrayed against it."

WE HAVE DONE BETTER THAN EXPECTED

Bhulabhai Desai On Patna Resoultion

PATNA, May 21.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, General Secretary of the newly appointed Congress Parliamentary Board, interviewed by the Associated Press before his departure early this morning for Bombay said:—

Dr. Ansari is issuing a statement on behalf of the Board and, therefore, I do not want to traverse the same grounds. However, as one of the organisers of the Swaraj Party, I confess that we have done better than the best expectation that I had entertained two weeks ago. In the first place the Indian National Congress has now adopted as one of its activities the capturing of legislatures along with their constructive programme. The Indian National Congress has now really become a joint family of workers in every field of political activity, pooling all benefits, small or large, for the attainment of the common goal without friction and without encroachment, in perfect harmony and joint endeavour. This method of approaching the work has revitalised the Indian National Congress.

CONGRESS CENTRAL.

In the second place, while the Swaraj Party, if its organisations had been accepted, would still have functioned as an appendage, it has now merged and become part of the National Political organisation in the form of the Congress Parliamentary Board. The relation which the Swaraj Party was to have had with the Congress has become closer and both the conditions of its existence and its membership have been fulfilled, namely that no man can belong to this organisation (mutilated) is subject to the general control and guidance of the Congress in all broad matters of national policy, while the Board and Congress representatives will continue to carry on the work untrammelled in the matter of internal administration. By reason of its living contact with the Congress all members of the Board and all Congress representatives in the legislature are always liable to have their services impressed for the larger national cause, apart from and in addition to the work in the legislatures. I have every hope that this ideal will always be kept present before the mind of every Congress representative in the legislature.

HUMBLE BEGINNING.

The double service which they will faithfully render will be a real step in the language of the A. I. C. C. resolution in the attaining of Purna Swaraj. It is a humble beginning in the reawakening of the thought of the country and while realising its limitations, has a large scope of work provided at every step and every measure is tested by every member by the crucial standard of how far the national interest of India will be served or how far the measure of foreign subjection and exploitation is lessened. I expect every candidate and every member and every other individual taking part or sympathising with this branch of Congress activity never to swerve from the straight path of this self-imposed duty which I enjoin upon them to carry out in the true spirit of service."—A. P.

A PLEA FOR WIDER OUTLOOK AND PATRIOTISM

Sir Habibullah's Speech At Srimulam Assembly

TRIVANDRUM, May 21.

"Let it be remembered that both the Government and the legislature have a common purpose to serve, namely the happiness, the prosperity and the contentment of the loving subjects of our gracious Sovereign," said Sir Mahomed Habibullah, addressing the second Srimulam Assembly this morning.

WIDER PATRIOTISM.

He said, "Let us always cherish in our mind the ennobling and inspiring message with which the Maharaja inaugurated the first session of the reformed Legislature. Politics, observed His Highness, are but the means to the end and there is need for a wide outlook and a patriotism that transcends the temporary and accidental barriers of birth and creed and bring about rehabitation of our agriculture and the development of our industries and general levelling up of our standards of view, securing for our people, peace and prosperity that are the aim as well as the justification of all Governments."

Sir Mahomed said "I hope there is no impression in any quarter that the legislature and the Government are antagonistic parts of the administrative machinery and that the former exists merely to criticise the actions of Government and give publicity to its defects, if any. To my mind nothing can be further from truth. Having worked both as an elected non-official member of a legislature and ex-officio, member of other legislatures I have always regarded that the legislative body which owes its existence to a statute framed by the Government and which, in this case, is a produce of royal pleasure of the ruler, is an integral part of Government—in other words both have mutual responsibilities and efficient conduct of the administration of the country. Judged from this standard, I fervently hope that our discussions in this House will be conducted in a spirit of harmony, goodwill and correct understanding.

WORKING OF LEGISLATURES.

Earlier in the address Sir Mahomed said:—"I may claim that I possess some knowledge of the working of legislative bodies in British India. It is needless to assure you that whatever knowledge I have obtained and whatever experience I have gained in that field will be placed at your disposal, so that with our joint effort we might make our own legislature over which I preside as a model of what such institutions should be. Believe me when I say that it will always be my endeavour to uphold the dignity and independence of the Assembly and the State Council of which also I am the President and I believe I am correct in anticipating that I shall have your wholehearted support and co-operation for that purpose."

In conclusion Sir Mahomed impressed upon the members the need for the strict observance of the provisions of the Standing Orders. He also cautioned them against the tendency which seemed to exist of sending to the press advance copies of interpellations or resolutions before they had had been admitted by the President.

WELCOME TO PRESIDENT.

After question time Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai, Deputy President, (non-official) read a message of welcome to their new President, to which the Dewan replied in suitable terms.

In reply to a point of order raised whether in view of a previous ruling of a President, the members could be referred to as "Honourable," the President said that nothing was lost by doing so as was done in some legislatures in British India where the members were entitled to that appellation. A feature of the subsequent proceedings was the free use of "Honourable."—A. P.

SIMLA POLITICAL CIRCLES LOOK AT PATNA DECISIONS

SIMLA, May 21.

Well informed political circles in Simla consider the Patna decision of the Congress Committee a sound one. It is argued that when the Congress has given up civil disobedience and is thinking of returning to constitutional methods of work there is no reason why the Congress as such should not have a hand in the Assembly elections and thus control the Congress party in the Assembly. Why create a new organisation, it is asked, and thus weaken the solidarity of the Congress and further give the impression that the Congress has set up Swarajists to fight constitutionally, but that it itself intends resorting to unconstitutional ways of work.

It is recognised that the Patna decision may have caused disappointment to certain iindividuals who wanted to assume importance as members of an organisation midway between the Congress and the Liberals. But it is pointed out that India in her present stage of development does not want too many parties. This decision rrenders it unnecessary to create a Swarajist organisation and all that is needed is the revival of Congress institutions all over the country.

It is believed that if the Congress, for the time being, adopts stricktly constitutional methods of work with a predominantly economic rather than a political programme, it may before long be able to recover its old position.—A. P.

ISSUE BEFORE ELECTORATES

C. R. Clarifies Congress Decision

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, May 21

Mr. C. Rajgopalchari who arrived here to participate in the A. I. C. C. meeting in a special interview said:

"A part of the debate at hte A.I.C.C. was devoted to the reiteration of the old objection and differences regarding Council entry. This was not called for on the present occasion but otherwise the discussions and conclusions left nothing to be desired. The Working Committee has passed resolutions and is sending out instructions for once more for reorganising all Congress Committees in accordance with the Congress constitution and a normal session of the Congress has also been fixed up for October.

PLENTY TO DO

This means that throughout the country Congressmen will have now plenty of work to do. It is to be expected that the resumption of a peace footing on the part of the Congress will not be obstructed by Government. It is true that if obstructed, Congressmen cannot offer civil resistance inasmuch as they have been pervented from doing so by the acceptance of Gandhiji's advice regarding the suspension of civil disobedience. It is hoped, however, that Government will not take advantage of this and obstruct reorganisation of Congress Committees. This is in my opinion the most important part of the Patna programme for reorganisation of the Committees is even more important than the Council work programme adopted at Patna. Indeed the latter cannot make real headway unless the Congress organisations are once more in effective working order. As regards the Council entry work the evil forebodings about Bengal difficulties, eagerly indulged in by Anglo-Indian papers, have happily disapproved.

THE ISSUE

The Congress Parliamentary Board met last evening and has progressed well in its work. I believe all will go well and the Congress Party will achieve even greater success than what its friends now estimate. The issue before the electorate may be defined and expressed in various ways, but to me it is the appeal to the electorate on the simple question as to wheher it approves of the Congress history during the last four years. If the electorate thinks that the Congressmen have done and have served India in the right way, they will set the seal of approval on the work of the Congress during the last campaign. If the electorate disapproves of the Congress campaign of civil resistance it is open to them to say so by rejecting the Congress candidates.

POSSIBILITIES

It is possible, however, to cloud even the clearest issue. It is possible for the people to be forgetful in politics and exhibit the proverbial short memory. It is possible also that the Executive in charge of parliamentary work may fail in efficiency and diligence and may be defeated by reason of sheer mismanagement. It is possible also for corruption and intimidation to secure the victory over truth. We can, however, work in the only way that is available under democratic institutions, and that is trusting in God and doing right. Failure then will be but a step in progress."

DISASTROUS CHICAGO FIRE

1,500 Injured: 400 Firemen Receive Bad Burns

68 ENGINES BATTLING WITH FLAMES

CHICAGO, May 20.

In the fire caused in the Chicago Union Stockyard, six blocks of stores, 75 workmen's cottages have been destroyed by the outbreak. Fifteen hundred persons have been treated for injuries, including 400 firemen suffering from bad burns an equipment of six kre companies valued at 75,000 dollars has perished in the flames.

Sporadic outbreaks continue, 68 kre engines still coping with the flames.

EXPEDITION TO MOUNT KAILASH

Start Postponed Owing To Snow In Mountains

CALCUTTA, May 21.

The "United Press" understands that the expedition to Mount Kailash, which was to have started by the 3rd week of May, for various reasons has been deferred till a later date, the important reason being that the snow in mountains has not completely melted away.

By the 1st week of June, the expeditionists from all parts of India will meet at Almorah, where all matters relating to the date to begin the operations and the specific route to be followed will be decided. Although by this time the monsoon will set in, this, it is expected, will prove no impediment to the progress of the enterprise

The expeditionists are expected to finish their task in two months' time and will return to their respective homes by the middle of August.—United Press.

2,000 RENDERED HOMELESS

Giant Fire In Chicago Causes Damage Of 10-25 Million Dollars

CHICAGO, May 20.

Three firemen have been killed 150 persons injured and 2,000 rendered homeless hitherto by the giant fire devouring buildings and pens of cattle, leaving a smoking scene of desolation resembling a Flanders battlefield.

The fire gutted two fire engines, three stockyards, the halls, two banks together with a hotel brewery, Railway Office and Telephone exchange. The flames were so high that an airman 100 miles away in Indiana saw them. The authorities are now confronted with the problem of maintaining the homeless and hungry victims, and thousands of police reserves have been called out, the Governor holding a militia in readiness in case of trouble.

The damage at present is estimated at between 10 million and 25 million dollars.—Reuter's Special.

RELIEF FOR U. P. DEBTORS

Encumbered Estates Bill Amendment

NAINITAL, May 21.

It is understood that good progress was made with the encumbered Estates Bill which the Select Committee considered on reassembling to-day. It is learnt that the scope of Bill in amended form has been made much wider than that of the original Bill, and it will now embrace all affected zemindars. It is also understood that sweeping changes have been introduced in the method of administering relief to debtors under the amended Bill though its principles remain more or less the same.—A. P.

Readers' Views

Vexatious Treatment

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In civilized countries the administration of the public utility concerns is made to suit the convenience and temper of the public who are fittingly regarded as the masters of such companies and their ultimate proprietors. But in India public utility companies are run in a patronising manner for "the good of the poor natives."

To come to a concrete instance, the authorities of the B.B. and C.I. Railway have issued "strict" instructions to the ticket-collectors now thoroughly to examine the tickets and the passengers "in their own interest" are asked to co-operate by presenting the tickets "fully open and face uppermost" (Words in commas are taken from the Railway Notice). If, by chance, a passenger's ticket is not examined, and if this "lapse" is noticed by an "authority," the ticket-examiner stands to be dismissed summarily. The ticket-examiners, working under the stress of these conditions naturally, vent their wrath on the travelling public. They treat the passengers, especially the poor third class passengers, with rudeness, and some of them do not even hesitate to push a passenger if he protests against such incivility. To verify the truth of this statement, your reader has only to watch how the ticket-collectors carry out their "duties" at Churchgate Station or other stations on the line. At the station named, a platoon of examiners is posted with a head-inspector to supervise over it. The "duty" of the head inspector is to shout after the manner of a costermonger, at the top of his voice, "Open your passes, please," and to see that both his assistants and the public perform their respective duties as prescribed by the G.T.M. under the nose of this authority, a ticket-examiner performs his duty in the following manner: before the ticket is asked to be produced, the turn-stile is locked up violently despite the fact that this may hurt the passengers seriously. A demand is then made for the ticket and woe to the passenger who takes a little more time to fish it out from his pockets; he is called names, his visual powers abused (can't you see that Notice?) and, if more delay is caused, and the man is poorly clad and belongs to a humbler social status, he is pushed about and rudely ordered to hurry up. The "head" inspector connives at the insults hurled at the passenger, the latter taking the "Head's" sphinx-like attitude as a silent but unmistakable tribute to his zeal for executing "his duties" so faithfully and ardently. Now, it is pertinent to ask what right has the railway company to insult its passengers in this manner? On the Continent, England and America the passengers are most cordially treated by the railway officials and servants, but India being a backward country, it may be supposed they do not adopt the same treatment, because it may not be appreciated and understood by the mere Orientals and moreover, its adoption here may endanger their prestige and superiority complex.

Nobody denies to the railway company its right to examine the tickets, but it must exercise this right in a humane and civilised manner. What would happen if the passengers asserted 'their' numerous rights under the Railway Act; for instance, a compartment is overcrowded, or beggars or lepers are allowed to travel without tickets causing inconvenience and annoyance to the passengers or a passenger smokes in a non-smoking compartment (a very common occurrence), etc. If the passenger pulls the chain every time any of these things happened, the administration of the railway would become impossible. If a public-spirited passenger takes this into his head, he can give the company very hot time indeed. Cases have been known of passengers pulling the chain every time there has been overcrowding. No one wishes to paralyse the working of a public utility concern, but the railway companies should once for all be given to understand that they cannot 'now' follow this attitude any longer in this country; it is to be hoped that the Assembly and Council members will take up this question in right earnest and see that the poor of this land are not subjected to insults, assaults and battery at the hands of the big and petty bourgeoisie of the railway fraternity. Will the Passenger Traffic Relief Association kindly look into this matter? Or does its work end in holding every year a social gathering at which the guests of honour are the Agents, Traffic Superintendents and other big "bosses" of the railways, the general public being represented by titled persons and other "benefactors" of the poor travelling public?—Yours etc.,

V.M.

Parsi Boys In Engineering College

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the announcement in your issue of 14th May regarding the refusal of the Government of Bombay to the request of the Trustees of the Sir Ratan Tata Charities, for the reservation of five seats for Parsi boys in the Engineering College, Poona, I beg to bring to the notice of the Parsi Charities general, and of the Trustees of the Sir Ratan Tata Charities in particular, the probability of achieving the same in the Engineering College, Benares Hindu University.

This College has a four years' course in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering. It is in no way inferior to the course of any other Engineering College in India or in Europe. One will get an idea of the high standard of the College by the fact that some of the examiners for the Third and Final Year Examinations are appointed from amongst the Professors of Foreign Universities and from amongst the expert Engineers to the Government of India, and they have spoken highly of the same.

At present there are only seven Parsi students in this College, which either means that the existence of this College is very little known amongst Parsis or that Parsi boys are unable to get admission or that they are unable to meet the expenses. Seeing the encouragement given to technical education amongst Parsis at present, it would be, in my humble opinion, as advantageous to send Parsi boys to this College for Electrical and Mechanical Engineering degree course as to send them to Poona or any other Civil Engineering College.

Within my knowledge, preference is given for a few seats to students of some States who have donated to the funds of the College. Perhaps it may be possible, if the Trustees of Parsi Charities tried to obtain a few seats for Parsi boys in the Engineering College, by approaching Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Vice-Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University, to which the Engineering College is affiliated, who is always eager to have students of all Communities in his University.—Yours, etc.,

P. H. NARIMAN.

India And The League

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The article by "An Observer" on "India and the League," in the "Chronicle" of 18th instant, will be read with considerable interest by all students and well-wishers of the League in this country. While agreeing with the observations made therein, one may be permitted to mention that the functions suggested by "An Observer" may not strictly fall within the Information Section. The educated public and their accredited leaders must do that. But the Information Section can and ought to help them in forming the League bias, so to speak on the springs of National life and thought. For this purpose we need in India men of the type of Mr. Vernon Bartlett who has been doing that in Britain. It should not be impossible to find such persons, or help to produce them among our own countrymen if the authorities concerned are sufficiently serious about the matter.—Yours, etc.,

D. R. BHATT.

Poona 4,
19th May, 1934.

"The Rope Trick"

To The Editor Of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Referring to Mr. Divatia's article on the Rope Trick in your valued paper of the 14th instant, it appears that Mr. Divatia is a student of history. Could he or any other student of history enlighten the general public whether or not Aurangzeb in his memoirs has definitely stated having seen this trick. If so, will he kindly refer to the book mentioning this trick.—Yours, etc.,

AN INQUIRER.

ERADICATING ILLITERACY

Campaign Started In Madras City

MADRAS, May 21.

The need for banishing illiteracy which constitutes a great handicap in the country's progress was stressed by various speakers on the occasion of the opening of the campaign for the eradication of illiteracy held under the auspices of Night School Federation of India last evening. Mr. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, M.L.A. presiding pointed out the immensity of the task and expressed the opinion that the Madras City was partilularly suited for such work. The campaign is the first of its kind in the city and is expected to last ten days.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer left for Bombay this morning to attend the Conference of States Representatives.—A. P.

MANAGING AGENCY SYSTEM

(Continued from page 6).

that of other industrially advanced countries.

INFLUENCE OF DIET

There is one other factor which plays an equally important part in influencing the efficiency of labour, viz., diet. In this connection Prof. D. D. Kanga's (Gujarat College) excellent paper on "Dietetics; Food and Race" is of absorbing interest to all interested in the labour problem. The learned Professor shows how diet has influenced the low physique of the workmen in Bombay and explains why those who hail from Kathiawar, Rajputana, Punjab, etc., are blessed with better physique by discussing their dietary. In Japan scientific kitchen prepare and distribute food among industrial workers with excellent results as health physique and the power of work-people to resist fatigue and produce more efficient work. Have our Industrial Managers ever allowed this factor to enter into their calculation? Have they ever thought of consulting our own experts like Prof. Kanga?

SCIENCE IN INDUSTRY

There is one more factor which has played so importantd a part in the economy of all industries and that is the application of science to it. An old friend (a very high educational officer) who has devoted a life time to the study and research in this line handed me the other day a booklet containing a lecture by Principal Wheeler of our Royal Institute of Science in which the subject of application of science to our Cotton Textile Industry has been so ably treated. This lecture was published more than a year ago and I wonder if our Mill agents have had time to consider the propositions of so great a practical value to the industry enunciated there. Here it is shown how a scientific burning of coal results in great economy in fuel and the corresponding cost of production. The scientific treatment of water used so largely in the industry for the purpose of steam raising for the various processes in the treament of cotton and for dyeing and the great economy resulting therefrom is particularly emphasised here. He shows the great necessity of getting purchases in stores such as oil for lubrication, dyes and colours analysed with a view to test their purity as well as making sure of getting a standard quality that would surely guarantee the highest producing results. In the process of bleaching, standard of humidity in spinning of cotton etc., the supervision and control of a practical chemist is so urgent, the same is the case in connection with sizing and finishing.

NEED FOR LABORATORIES

It is here suggested that each mill and if not, each group of mills should have a properly fitted laboratory for analysis and research. This would not only keep a good number of chemical graduates of our University employed but would also serve to economise the expenses of production, improve its quality and above all help the industry largely through researches which some of them may make-researches which may, as has happened in other countries, revolutionise the whole position of our Indian industries. This is not a new idea but it is one that has been in practical application in Germany, England, America and Japan in almost all industries to the great benefit of the countries concerned. When will our Mill agents and particularly our Millowners Association wake up and make a beginning by starting at least one Central laboratory in which its members can get the assistance of experts employed there out of a common fund? As soon as the advantages offered by this course are realised each industrial concern may soon see the necessity of having such laboratories of their own. If the Mills were run under an independent Managing Director with an independent Board this innovation could be introduced with greater ease than with hereditary Managing Agency with either its vested interests in conflict with this idea of analysis of stores used or perhaps through sheer want of imagination and initiative on part of this old-fashioned institution. I should particularly urge this idea on those connected with various industries in our country because our University has now at great cost introduced a Department of Technology which will soon produce science graduates with a specialised technical knowledge. If these men are not employed and taken full advantage of by our industrialists public money spent will have been laid out in vain and those in charge of Management of our Industrial concerns will most deservedly earn the contempt of the Indian public. Considering that our textile cotton industry purchases stores and materials running into crores one has to use very little imagination in order to be convinced that the application of science as indicated above would save lakhs of rupees to the industry, not to say anything about the tremendous effect of some exceptionally great invention which our Indian talent in course of time may bring out through this encouragement in research. The example of German invention of the synthetic pbroduction of analine dyes as against the natural dyes used in good old days may only be cited as an illustration of what such an invention may do for the country of its origin. The other illustration is that of Messrs. Lyon & Co., of England who are mere caterers. The idea of inviting scientific assistance to their business occurred to them. They began with one small laboratory and one chemist in 1919. This experiment proved to be so successful that they have at present nearly 80 well paid chemists working in their laboratory in both analytical and research branches. This problem thus cannot be too strongly emphasised and it is hoped that the facts and ideas I am putting forward in this connection and in connection with Scientific Organisation sale and Production would through this well circulated paper among our Indian businessmen bear fruit to the benefit of our country.

(To be Continued).

BIHAR RELIEF FUND

Gandhi Seva Sena's Collections

	Rs.	a.	p.
Previously acknowledged	26,215	8	9
Box collection at the All-India Khadi Exhibition from 28-4-34 to 14-5-34	704	3	0
Individual Subscriptions at the All-India Khadi Exhibition:			
A Sympathiser	32	8	0
Sjt. Manchharam Vallabhram Pathak	10	0	0
Sjt. P P Shroff	5	0	0
Seth Shoorji Vallabhdas	100	0	0
A Sympathiser (through Smt. Vijayaben Parekh)	10	8	0
Sjt. Chandrakant V Premji	10	0	0
Monthly Contributions:			
M S Captain Esq. (May)	100	0	0
H S Captain Esq. (May)	100	0	0
A Hindu Brother (May)	25	0	0
Smt. Dhirajben Mehta (March to May)	24	0	0
Mrs. M S Captain (May)	20	0	0
Dadar Hindu Stree Sangathan Club (May)	7	0	0
Smt. Vijiben Vora (March to May)	6	0	0
Sjt. A. V Vengsarker (May)	2	0	0
Box Collection at Madhav Bag	13	14	9
Box Collection at Madhav Bag (for cattle)	4	3	0
Box Collection through a Friend	0	10	9
	Rs. 27,390	8	3

CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE

Further contributions amounting to Rs. 80-8 has been received at the Earthquake Relief Fund Committee, Central Office, Kalbadevi Road, for Babu Rajendra Prasad's Fund. The following are the principal donations:

Sjt. Harjivandas Gordhandas Rs. 25; "A Sympathiser" second instalment Rs. 15; and "A Sympathiser" Rs. 15.

The following persons have sent us clothes for Bihar:—

Sjt. Occhavlal Ambalal Javeri and Sjt. H. P. Dastur.

LAHORE MUNICIPALITY REPRIMANDED

Negligence In Ensuring Lighting And Water Supply

LAHORE, May 19.

"I desire to place on record that the Municipal Committee lamentably failed in its primary duty of ensuring street lighting and adequate supply of water. If the District Magistrate had not intervened by issuing an order under Section 144 Cr. P. C., Lahore would have been at present without street lighting and without power to work tube-wells," says the Commissioner ofLahore division in a letter addressed to the Lahore Municipal Committee in view of the situation that has arisen in connection with electric supply to Lahore Municipality.

The Commissioner considers three steps by the Municipality immediately necessary namely (a) Immediate offer to the Electric Supply Company of a temporary contract for six months on terms of the old contract, offer to be repeated if already made (b) Immediate requisition under Indian Electricity Act requiring the Company to supply energy for all public lamps, pointing out that if the rates cannot be agreed upon they can be determined by arbitration (c) Immediate application to a civil court for temporary injunction prohibiting the company from cutting off supply of energy until such time as a fresh agreement is concluded with the Company.—A. P.

IN THE LAW COURTS

(Continued from Col. 6).

against each other as to the ownership of ornaments contained in a sealed box. The case came on for hearing before a judge of the High Court. On both sides, there was a host of witnesses called to depose as to the ownership of the ornaments. Counsel appeared for each side armed with huge briefs as to the evidence on which each side relied to prove the ownership of the ornaments. The judge found himself faced with a protracted inquiry as to the ownership of each of the ornaments contained in the sealed box produced before him. Plaintiff and defendant were widows and belonged to the same community and, besides the ornaments in question in the suit, owned no other property. Realising the ultimate and inevitable result of the litigation, the judge inquired whether the parties were willing to refer all the matters in dispute, including the question of the costs of the suit to the sole arbitration of Mr. Lalji Naranji. Happily both parties agreed. The Order of Reference was accordingly drawn up. On the other order being furnished to Mr. Lalji, he forthwith called the two widows before him: he opened the box of ornaments in their presence. Judging human nature correctly, he spread out all the ornaments on the table and asked each party to point out the ornaments that belonged to herself. Instinctively and immediately each party pointed out the ornaments that belonged to herself. Mr. Lalji sorted out the ornaments accordingly in two sets, delivered one set to each party and directed that each party should bear her own costs of the suit. He gave no chance for hard swearing, quibbling arguments, cost or delay. He took stock of the ordinary course of events and of human nature. In less than one hour the litigation was at an end, and both the parties left, perfectly satisfied with the award.

UNITY OF CHURCHES

Joint Prayers Offered At Kodaikanal ... ...

KODAIKANAL, May 20.

Under the presidency of Rt. Rev. Western, the Bishop of Tinnevelly, a meeting to offer prayers for the unity of various Churches was held last evening in the Union Church Kodaikanal. Representatives of the different Protestant Churches in India were present. Besides Rev. W. H. Throp of the Methodist Mission, Dr. Jita of the South India United Church and others who spoke earnestly advocating the scheme of Church Union.—A. P.

(Continued from Col. 7)

call for close co-operation and possibly a Central Council, to collaborate decisions of the local bodies."

The meeting having adopted the Annual Report, a vote of thanks to the chair was proposed and carried.

The members and guests were served with refreshments.

Call To Get Back To Active Work

Working Committee Issues Instructions To Congress Organisations

SYMPATHY WITH TEXTILE WORKERS

PATNA, May 20.

The following resolutions were passed at the meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee, held this morning in "Pili Kothi":—

The Working Committee sympathises with the textile workers, who are on strike in Bombay, Nagpur, Sholapur, Delhi and other places in their sufferings and privations, which they have undergone and are undergoing and hopes that the employers will take early steps to give satisfaction and arrive at an equitable settlement with the workers.

The Working Committee invites attention of all Congressmen to resolution of All-India Congress Committee, adopted at Patna on May 18, accepting Mahatma Gandhi's advice regarding suspension of civil disobedience contained in his statement dated April 7, and calls upon all Congressmen loyally to abide by said resolution:—

CALL GET BACK TO WORK.

In modification of instructions issued by the Acting President at Poona in July 1933, all Congressmen are hereby called upon to reorganise all Congress Committees for purpose of carrying on normal Congress activities;

(a) All Congress organisations are called upon to enrol members and complete elections to various committees before July 31, 1934, and

(b) Newly-constituted provincial committees shall suggest a reception committee to be formed at Bombay, names for the presidentship of the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress on or before September 15;

Resolved that Seth Jamnalal Bajaj shall act as Chairman of Working Committee, and exercise all powers of President till ensuing session of Congress; and

REORGANISATION COMMITTEE

Resolved that the work of reorganising Congress Committees be entrusted to the following persons with full powers on behalf of Working Committee in areas respectively shown against their names: (a) Bengal Assam, Berar and Orissa Mr. Aney; (b) Bihar, Babu Rajendra Prasad, (c) U.P. Messrs. Govindballabh Pant, Mohanlal Saksena and Purushottamdas Tandon (d) Delhi, Punjab and N.W.F. Sardar Sardul Singh Caveshar; (e) Rajputana Dr. Syed Mahmud; (f) C. P. Hindustani Seth Govind Das; (g) Marathi Mr. Abhyankar; (h) Bombay, Mr. K F Nariman; (i) Gujarat Dr. Chandulal Desai; (j) Karnatak and Maharashtra Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande; (k) Sind, Dr. Choithram P Gidwani and (l) Tamil Nadu, Andhra and Kerala, Mr. C Rajagopalachari.—A P.

AUDITORS AND ACCOUNTANTS MEET AT MONGINI'S

Annual Report Passed And Office-Bearers Elected

The annual general meeting of the Indian Society of Accountants and Auditors was held in the Grand Saloon of Messrs. Monginis on Monday evening. Besides the members of the Society, several guests including the Mayor of Bombay, the Sheriff of Bombay and the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University were present.

Mr. W. B. Banks, Chairman of the Society presided over the deliberations. The meeting passed the Annual Report and elected the office bearers for the year 1934.

Mr. Banks in moving for the adoption of the annual report said:—

"There is no reason, I consider, for any member of the Society to be unduly depressed by the two facts to which I have referred, namely, our decline in members and shortage of income. The Accountant in India in common with his fellow-citizens in other walks of life, is at present overburdened by the various claims on his purse and may in consequence, look upon the small subscription called for from members of our Society, as too expensive a luxury at the moment. In spite of this I believe that the future will show a different picture and I am convinced that our Society has only to quietly pursue its useful way and sooner or later it will meet with a full measure of recognition."

JURISDICTION IN STATES

"You will see from the Reports" he said, "that a point involved by inference is that the Jurisdiction of the Courts in Indian States is to be recognised in matters which directly relate to the Indian Accountancy Provision. The view of your Council was that from the offences covered by this clause, should be excluded those not involving moral terpitude or such defect of character as would unfit the person concerned to act as an Accountant.

Referring to the proposed Tribunals for Income Tax Assessments Appeals, he said that whilst giving its opinion on the scheme formulated and circulated by the Government of India the Council agreed with the broad principles of the scheme but laid stress on the inadequacy of the proposal of two Tribunals for the whole country. "As we regard it, and I believe that you will entirely agree, the essence of the scheme is that the Tribunals should be enirely independent bodies of experts who are not subordinate to the Income-tax Department or the Executive Government. The position and status of these Tribunals ought to be equivalent to those of the High Courts in British India and this is all the more necessary in view of the fact that the scheme visualises that appeals under section 66 of the Indian Income Tax Act 1932, are to be heard by these Tribunals instead of the High Courts. The personnel of the Tribunals will be represented as regards two-thirds by High Court Judges and the remaining third will be recruited from experienced commissioners of Income Tax."

APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS

"The Council," he continued, "on considering the Reserve Bank Bill in the form in which it was sent for comment made recommendations as to the clauses relative to the appointment of Auditors. These recommendations have not been complied with and it is somewhat startling to find that the Government which has laid down the qualifications of Auditors for limited companies, has in the case of the Reserve Bank, omitted to enact that the Director Officer or employee of the Bank or his partner, should not be appointed as Auditor. The act also fails to state that the Auditor must be a registered Accountant.

I can see no reason why this course has been taken by Government and deplore the fact that our recommendations in this direction should have been ignored."

Before concluding, he once more reverted to the Society's affairs. "It has always been our aim—possibly an ambitious one—to make our Society representative of Accountancy throughout India. The practical difficulties of such an aim are obvious, due to the vast extent of the country. In spite of this, we have, as you know, members distributed throughout India. It is quite possible that other bodies may be formed in such centres as Calcutta and Madras, with objects similar to our own, but as far as I am aware, no Society at present exists which can show a record of effective work comparable with that accomplished by this Society, and if other organisations in the future are formed with similar objects, the difficulty will be to ensure that on all important questions these will speak with an unanimous voice. This will

(Contipued in Col. 5).

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Sub-Inspector To Stand His Trial In Sessions

Charged With Using Alleged Coercive Methods To Extort Confession From Under-Trial Prisoner

REWA, May 21.

Lal Kumudeshwar Singh, a sub-inspector of police, who has since been discharged from service for adopting alleged coercive methods in extorting confession from an under trial prisoner and subsequantly prosecuted by the police, has been committed by the lower court to stand his trial in the Sessions

On committal to the Sessions the accused moved a transfer application in the Chief Court, Rewa State, requesting the court to transer his case from the file of Mr. Veshweshwar Prasad Tripathi District and Sessions Judge, North Rewa, to the file of another Sessions Judge of the State which has been rejected by the Chief Court.

"3RD DEGREE METHODS"?

It may be recalled that the accused while posted at Ram Nagar police station was entrusted to investigate a case of theft. The accused arrested a man on suspicion, and with a view to extract a confession from him is alleged to have belaboured him mercilessly and inflicted severe injuries.

In the meantime, Dewan Bahadur Sardar Santokh Singh, the then Inspector General of Police, received information of this affair and immediately motored to Ram Nagar and took the Sub-Inspector by surprise. The Inspector General of Police personally saw the condition of the undertrial prisoner, and brought him to Rewa in his own car, and had him admitted to the Victoria Hospital, Rewa, where he was medically examined, and his injuries attended to.

As a result of the departmental inquiry the accused was found guilty of the offence, suspended from his post, and challand in the court of the Deputy Magistrate at Satna, where he has been committed to the Sessions.—United Press.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Interesting Sidelight On Raman-Saha Controversy

MADRAS, May, 21.

Mr. K, S. Varadachar, formerly Honorary Secretary of "Current Science," Bangalore, who was in close touch with the organisation of the Indian Academy of Science in the beginning, has issued the following statement through the "United Press" on the recent controversy between Sir C. V. Raman and Prof. Saha and Dr. Agharkar in order to clear the position.

"The idea of the inauguration of an Indian Academy of Sciences started in Bangalore as early as February 1933 following the visit of Sir Richard Gregory, Editor, "Nature." He suggested that the "Current Science", with the unique position it held in the field of Indian science, should mobilise public opinion. The Board of Editors, after a careful deliberation an all the issues decided to launch the venture.

PUBLIC OPINION.

As a first step, an editorial on the subject appeared in the May number of the journl. Subsequently, the members of the Board of Editorial Co-operation were approached to land their support to an appeal issued by the "Current Science" along with a questionaire intended to elicit public ipinion on the details of constitution, scope and function of the propsed Academy.

"Dr. Saha was one of the first to support the proposition as a member of the "Current Science" Board of Editorial Co-operation, but later, he withdrew his support in favour of a movement in the U. P. Academy of Science which attempted to convert the Provincial organisation into an All-India Academy.

"It is a pity that in matters of such deep national concern there should be a very unfortunate controversy between two sections of scientists of India. Scientific India will have to act as a unit if the Academy has to fulfil any great function or play a prominent part in the reconstruction of this country. Whether Sir Raman and his followers are right or wrong in forcing events by registering an Academy in Bangalore, now that it is dont it is the duty of every Indian to co-operate with the organisation.

It is to be earnestly hoped that the difference will be composed at an early date and everyone interested in the progress of Indian science will do his utmost to strengthen the cause and assist in the formation of a real National Academy of Sciences for India."—United Press.

ENRAGED HUSBAND STABS FATHER-IN-LAW

JUBBULPUR, May 21.

Ganesh, after repeated attempts to persuade his wife Lachmania to return to him from the home of her father, Desai who was influencing the girl against carrying out her husband's wishes, lost control of his temper and is alleged to have stabbed his father-in-law Desai

The latter retaliated by seizing a hammer with which he is alleged to have battered the head of his son-in-law Ganesh. Both men were seriously injured and were removed to the Victoria Hospital, where Ganesh has not recovered consciousness, up till now.—United Press.

LOCAL RAIN IN KASHMIR

Temperature Below Normal In Punjab

POONA, May 21.

The Western disturbance has caused local rain in Kashmir and Punjab Kumaon hills with scattered duststorms or thunderstorms in Northeast Baluchistan, Northwest Frontier Province and the planis of the Punjab and is moving away eastwaeds. There has also been nearly general thunderstorm and rain in Assam and Tenasserim while a few showers have occurred in East Bengal and Southeast Madras. The temperature is below normal along the Northwest Frontier and in West Punjab

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL

Tavoy two iches. Victoria Point and Mergui half, Silchar and Cherraponji one and half, Shillong three-quarters. Dhubri half, Dibrugarh. Gauhati, Chittagong and Narayanganj quarter. Drosh half, Sonamarg. Fort Sandeman and Dharampur quarter, Vellor quarter.

FORECAST

Thundershowers will continue to be widespread in Tenasserim and Assan and occur locally in Kashmir and extend in Bengal A. P.

JUDGES DISAGREE IN MURDER APPEAL

KARACHI, May 21.

The echo of the double murder of Khoja brothers wherein three persons were condemned to death and three awarded transportation for life, was heard in the Judicial Commissioner's Court, when a bench consisting of Mr. V. M. Ferers, Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Rupchand Bilaram, Additional Judicial Commissioner pronounced judgment in the appeal filed by the accused who were defended by Mr. Asaf Ali, the Delhi Barrister.

The prosecution alleged that the accused formed a murder plot and enticed away the deceased to an unfrequented place when they were done to death.

The case has aroused intense excitement in the Khoja Community and crowds of the public along with members of the bar filled the Court to-day when Mr. Ferers said that the other Judge disagreed with him, and so the matter has been referred to a Third Judge.—A. P.

KIDNAPPED BY DACOITS

GWALIOR, May 21.

Mr. Pannalal a Punjabi settler who was kidnapped from his land by the dacoits some time ago and was held to ransom has been restored to his relatives alive due to the pressure put upon the bandits by the State Police.—United Press

MURDEROUS ATTACK ON JAMIAT SINGH

KALYAN, May 21.

On refusal to disclose the whereabouts of a Hindu family of 10 persons who had shifted from Bombay owing to acute unemployment and starvation, a number of Pathans are alleged to have made a murderous attack this afternoon on Sardar Jamiatsingh, the Bombay Congressman.

The Sardar is reported to be lying unconscious, as a result of the sudden assault.—United Press.

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TRAINING COLLEGE FOR BARODA

BARODA, May 21.

It has been decided by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb to start a secondary teachers training college at Baroda for a period of five years.

Only graduate teachers be held eligible for admission in the college which would hold its sessions in the Baroda college building.—United Press.

10 YEAR OLD GIRL SWIMS FOR 18 HOURS

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE, May 21.

Over ten thousand people witnessed Byramma, the 10 year old girl swim continuously for eighteen hours. Her previous record of 12 hours was beaten by a Calcutta girl who swam for 15 hours.

Byramma undaunted set out to lower this record and entered the water on Saturday night at 12 p.m. and emerged at 6 p.m. on Sunday evening, She was quite cheerful and felt like continuing for some more hours.

The Executive Committee of Local Administration in Colombo are taking steps to improve all the salterns in Ceylon to ensure a regular production of salt. This was brought about by the recent failure of the Government salt harvests.

A well attended meeting in Gwalor was held on Sunday evening at the Town Hall under the presidency of Raja General C. R Rajwade C.B.E. Army Member and unanimously adopted the resolution moved by Tajar-ul-Mulk Lalla Ramji Das Vaishya to form the local centre of the Indian Red Cross Society.

The trial of the Dhumey Khan and Duley Khan, two notorious burglars of Rampur came to a close to-day when the City Magistrate convicted the former to hard labour for one year and committed the latter to the court of Sessions.

BREAKING DOWN ILLITERACY

Vidyadayini Free Night School Makes Notable Progress

The Kanara Vidyadayini Free Night School celebrated its annual school day on Sunday at the Thackersey Hall, Fort. There was a crowded gathering of sympathisers from all communities. Mr. Mark M. DeSouza, M.A., LL.B. presided.

The Head master of the School, Mr. A. W. DeSouza, read the report of the school which gave in account of its origin and progress during the first year of its existence and how Messrs. N. P. Bolar, V. S. Uliargoli, P. N. Rao and several other friends banded together into a board of teaching staff and carried on the school despite financial difficulties. There was an average attendance of 75 pupils, but want of space compelled the management to limit the admissions. The desire for knowledge of three R's among the poorer classes of people hailing from Kanara was strong and the management were striving to obtain better accommodation for the next year.

There followed a number of speakers who eulogised the progress of the school. The president finally addressing the gathering congratulated the management on the achievement. They evidently understood the true significance of adult education the growth of which would largely supplement the work of schools and assist, as it did in England, in breaking down illiteracy. In a country where the literates do not exceel 8 per cent. of the population, where over 35 million people are shortly to be enfranchised the development of adult school system, was of paramount importance. There was not at present in India any advanced adult education such as carried on in England by the Workers Educational Association. What little effort done by bodies like the Social Service League was insignificant as compared to the needs of the people. There were many teachers, principals, missionaries and chaplains and civil servants who could assist in this cause. In this city the Christians' 'culb' system provided a valuable ground for the organisation of adult schools, but not much was done in this direction. He finally commended the work of the Kanara Vidyadayini for the support of those who love "Kannada" culture.

The function ended with a Kanarese drama (Kusha-Lava) got up by the staff and pupils of the Night School under the direction of Mr. Krishnarao Bolar.

BHAVNAGAR TRADE DIVERTED

Jafarabad Springs Up As Serious Rival To State Port

BHAVANAGAR, May 21.

Bhavnagar has lately been in the news as the port that is diverting to itself the trade that has been Bombay's.

Now it is Bhavnagar's turn to feel the pinch as far as its sugar imports are concerned. The Port of Jafarabad (Capital of Jafarabad State) about 100 miles to the south of Bhavnagar on the Gulf of Cambay, threatens to rise as Bhavnagar's serious rival, as it is already known that no less than twelve oceangoing steamers will call at Jafarabad this month to unload sugar consigned to importers in Gujerat.

The diversion of this port of Bhavnagar's trade to Jaffarabad has been engaging the attention of the Bhavnagar State authorities for some time and the State Government are reported to have taken the matter up with the Government of India.

Delegates and visitors to the third Modasa Session of the Anjana Kshatriya Youth Conference have arrived at Modasa in great numbers.

Irregular Fluctuations In New York Cotton

LONDON BULLION AND COMMODITY MARKETS CLOSED

Holiday In London Stock Exchange

SPECULATIVE BUYING IN CHICAGO WHEAT

Bombay, May 21.

On Monday, the London Exchanges were closed on account of the Whitsun Holiday.

IRREGULAR FLUCTUATIONS IN N. Y. COTTON.

The New York Cotton Market presented a cheerful disposition at the beginning of the session, but thereafter, prices declined on profit-taking and realising. Prices again improved on some buying. Speculators were kept in suspense on account of irregular fluctuations.

LONDON BULLION CLOSED.

The London Gold and Silver Markets were closed to-day.

SPECULATIVE BUYING IN CHICAGO WHEAT.

The Chicago Wheat Market opened steady and the prices improved further on speculative buying and unfavourable weather reports.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED.

The London Stock Exchange and other Markets were closed to-day.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934)

New York, May 21.

Previous closing rate	11.66
To-day's opening rate	11.67
Difference	plus .01
To-day's closing rate	11.58
Difference	—.08

Broach Expectation July Rs. 195-8

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)

Liverpool, May 21.

The market was closed to-day.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, May 21.

The predominant holiday throughout the foreign markets did not have great effect on the New York cotton market to-day. At the beginning prices showed a cheerful disposition thus giving surprise to the operators who still were waiting further developments.

Better Wall-street advices gave some colour to the market which opened with October at 11.67 i.e. 1 point higher than the previous closing. Later prices after fluctuating within a narrow range declined on some profit-taking and realising to 11.57. Speculators were anxious to dispose of their holdings fearing further decline but at this level there was some scattered buying which held up the prices and the market gained a few points touching 11.63. Speculators were kept in suspense owing to the irregular fluctuations.

The New York cotton market closed at 11.58 with a decline of 8 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 21.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (11.42/11.42) 11.49/11.49.
October (11.61/11.61) 11.67/11.66
Decr. (11.73/11.73) 11.78/11.78.

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, May 20.
10-45 p.m.

Broach J.-A. was traded in at Rs. 195-12 and after declining to Rs. 194-12 recovered to Rs. 195-4 when New York futures were about 6 points down after opening 1 point higher and declining thereafter by 10 points.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 21.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.—

General Motors (dol. 33 1/8) dol. 33.
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol. 14 3/4) dol. 15.
U. S. Steel Common (dol. 42 5/8) dol. 43.
United States Steel preference (89¼) 89.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, May 21.

Previous closing	5.10 7/8
To-day's opening	5.11
To-day's closing	5.11

T.T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 21.

The market was closed to-day.

FRANK RATE

London, May 21.

The market was closed to-day.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 21.

London Exchanges were closed to-day.

LONDON BULLION.

London, May 21.

London Silver and London Gold markets were closed to-day.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 21.

The local silver market opened steady at Rs. 53-13, 53-14, and 54. Operators were in suspense as they were awaiting Roosevelt's silver message. There was very little doing and the market closed steady at Rs. 53-13, 53-14 and 54.

Gold opened uncertain at Rs. 33-15-3, 33-15-6 and 34. The market was inactive and there were no important transactions. The prices closed at Rs. 33-15-3, 33-15-6 and 34.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 21.

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

JUTE SHARES EASIER

CALCUTTA, May 21.

Jutes Shares ruled easier due to lack of outside support and easier hessian market. Coals remained very steady. Teas were unchanged.

Sugar Shares exhibited some enquiry while others showed no change. Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

SECURITIES.

3-1|2 per cent paper 89|3; 3-1|2 per cent loan 1947|50 98|9; 5 per cent loan 1945-55 115|14 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1939|44 107|4 small lot; 3-1|2 per cent loan 1938|40 108|10 small lot; 6-1|2 per cent treasury bonds 1935 105|2.

BANKS.

Imperial fully paid 1347; Imperial conty. 336.

RAILWAY.

Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar (guaranteed) 81 small lot.

COALS.

Amalgamated 19|10; Bengal 258|8; Bhulanbararee 8|8; Bokaro and Ramgur 9|2; Burrakur 15 odd lot; East Indian 20|4; Equitable 24|10; New Beerbhoom 14|6; Sendra 12|10; West Jamuria 9|6.

JUTES

Alliance pref. 115; Anglo-India 356 small lot; Auckland pref. 125 ex div; Adamjee pref 113 cum div; Bally 168 small lot; Barnagore 155 small lot; Clive 30|3; Dalhousie 350 small lot; Delta 371 small lot; Gourepore 445 small lot; Howrah 52|7; Hukumchand pref 107|8 small lot; Kamarhatty 555; National 24|10; Reliance 74 small lot.

MISCELLANEOUS

Bengal Telephone pref 14|8; Benares Electric 12|8; Arthur Butler ordy 11|4; Kumardhubi Engineering ordy 3|4; B. I. Corporation pref 120; Dunlop Rubber pref 107 small lots; Ivan Jones 2|15; Howrah Oil 6.

SUGAR SHARES

Carew & Co. 20|4; Cawnpore 31|4; New Savan 13|8; Punjab Sugar Mills Co. ordy 240.

TEA SHARES.

Hattikhira 28|12 cum div; Kaniti 16|8 cum div; Kunchunpore 18|4 cum div; Banabarrie 256|8; Namburnadi pref 16|8; Oodlabari 32|8; Teloijan 11.

DEBENTURES.

7 per cent 1926|36|46; Bhatpara Power debentures 103|8; 5 per cent 1914|64 Clive Buildings 99; 5-1|2 per cent 1915|30|40 Dalhousie Property 95; 7 per cent 1922|52; Nuddea Jute Mill 110|8; 5 per cent 1916|45; Indian General Navigation Railway 101.—A.P.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 21.

The Liverpool wheat market was closed to-day.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 21.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 90-3/4, July 90-1/4; September 90-1/2 and later improved on good speculative demand and unfavourable weather reports.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, May 21.

Chicago oats and rye were unquoted.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, May 21.

Buenos Aires Linseed quotations were not received.

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 21.

All London markets were closed to-day.

WHEAT OUTPUT IN 1934.

1933 PRICES TO PREVAIL.

SIMLA, May 21.

A huge mass of statistics for discussion by the Sub-committee of the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and later by the Crop Planning Conference early next month is being prepared in respect of various items of crops in India. As for wheat the latest reliable information to hand shows that the output in 1934 is not at all likely to be in excess of what it was in the year 1933. And 'prima facie,' therefore, 1933 prices may be expected to prevail this year. The average price of wheat per maund in May and June of last year was roughly as follows:—

Lyallpur Rs. 2-12; Amritsar 3; Shajahanpur 2-12; Meerut 3; Nagpur 3-5; and Patna 3-7. The prices during the first week of May 1934 were: Lyallpur Rs. 2-2-6; Amritsar 2-5-3; Shajahanpur 2-9; Meerut 2-8; Nagpur 2-14 and Patna 2-15. Since the publication of the report that the revised estimate for 1934 will be lower than that conveyed by the third wheat forecast, the prices of wheat in all mandies tended to go up. The Liverpool world price of wheat is roughly 2-8 per maund, while the price of Australian wheat at Australian port is roughly Rs. 2 per maund and the freight from an Australian port to an Indian port is sir annas per maund, while the wheat import duty is Rs. 1-7 epr maund. It, therefore, follows that the Australian wheat can be sold at Rs. 3-13 per maund in Calcutta and if the Punjab wheat is to keep out the Australian wheat, Lyallpur prices should not go above Rs. 2-12 per maund and further the export of wheat for the present is cut of question.

SIKHS AND PARLIAMENTARY BOARD

CALCUTTA, May 21.

Sardar Sardul Singh Caveesher who arrived here this morning from Patna in a statement to the "United Press" says that the Sikhs should have no grievance for non-representation of Sikhs on the Election Board constituted by Dr. Ansari and Pandit Malaviyaji. He says that in the beginning, his name was put on the Election Board, but later on for various reasons, he had to withdraw.

He, however, hopes that Pandit Malaviyaji in consultation with Sikh leaders will appoint some suitable persons to represent the Sikhs on the Election Board.—United Press.

£5,000 REWARD OFFERED FOR DILLINGER

Public Enemy No. 1 Believed To Be Behind Kidnappers' Racket

CHICAGO, (By Mail).

"Five thousand pounds reward for Public Enemy No. 1, dead or alive."

This offer, it was revealed recently, will probably be the answer of the American Congress to a new wave of crime which is terrorising the nation.

The hunt for "Killer" John Dillinger, the gang leader wanted for 13 murders, has led Congress to begin simplifying the code under which Federal agents may wage war on the Underworld.

Already the Judicial Committee of the House of Representatives has approved a £5,000 reward Bill. It authorises this payment for the capture of any criminal designated "Public Enemy No. 1" by the Attorney-General. The notorious "Killer" holds this title unofficially. Dillinger is still at large.

DEFIES CAPTURE.

Dillinger still defies the 5,000 men who, with orders to "shoot at sight" are holding grimly to his trail.

New facts revealed link the desparado with the kidnapping racket.

Girls arrested in the Little Bohemia Tavern, near the Eagle River, Wisconsin, after Dillinger had shot his way through the police cordon, confessed to Federal agents that among the gang leader's companions in the tavern were three men wanted for the kidnapping of Mr. Edward Bremer, the St. Paul banker, on Jan. 17 last.

EX-CONVICT ARRESTED.

In Chicago an ex-convict, stated to have been carrying £400 of the barked Bremer ransom money has been arrested.

The great man-hunt for Dillinger is still centred principally in Wisconsin, where a huge cordon of troops, Federal agents and police was tightened round the area in which their dangerous quarry last gave battle.

The underworlds of St. Paul and Chicago, however, are being carefully watched in case "Public Enemy No. 1" has found sanctuary.

Posses of sheriffs searched throughout the night in the woods of Firfield, Wisconsin for one of Dillinger's lieutenant, George ("Baby Face") Nelson. This gunman eluded his hunters and during the day was reported to have seized a car in which to speed beyond reach.

MISSING CHILD.

Meanwhile Hollywood has been alarmed by a report that Evelyn Frechetti, Dillinger's sweetheart, has been found in possession of the keys of Hollywood police station.

"When bandits and their molls are found to carry the keys of police headquarters," declared the chief of police, "it is time for drastic action."

Evelyn Frechtti is the girl who posed as the gangster's wife at the time of his sensational escape from Crown Point Goal.

From Tucson, Arizona, comes news that hundreds of cowboys, deputy sheriffs and ex-soldiers who virtually blockaded the town after six-year-old June Robles was kidnapped have dispersed to open the way for the ransoming of the child.

It is stated that contact has been effected between abductors and members of the family.

June's mother and father pleaded with their fellow townsmen to suspend the hunt for the kidnappers, as they feared that the child might be murdered by her captors. Bernabe Robles, June's wealthy grandfather, has offered to pay £3,000 for the child's return.

NURSE'S ASSAILANT AT LARGE

Details Of Dastardly Outrage

NATHIAGALI, May 21.

Further information from Mardan states that the alleged assailant of the Danish nurse Frederikke Doj and the Mission Doctor's son, is still at large. The injured Indian Christian nurses, Rachel and Amy, are progressing favourably. Amy is out of danger. It transpires that Dr. J. C. Christensen whose seven-year-old son was murdered is an American subject. The murdered nurse was no dependents. Rachel who is dangerously wounded is aged 25 and is the niece of Bashiruddin, of the American Mission Gujranwalla, Punjab. Amy is sister of Rev. Slatiel of C.M.S. Hospital, Peshawar. She sustained only a superficial stab wound on the left rib. Her brother has arrived at Mardan.—A. P.

Plan For Economic Developments In China

Committee For Technical Co-operation Suggests Measures For Agricultural, Educational & Public Works Departments

GENEVA, (By Air Mail).

The Secretary General of the League of Nations has communicated to the Council of the Committee for Technical Co-operation between China and the League of Nations (commonly known as the China Committee), the Report of Dr. Rajchman, the first Technical Adviser of the Council, who was sent on a mission to China in July 1933 and remained there until the beginning of April 1934. Dr. Rajchman was sent by the League in order to give effect to a request from the Chinese Government that measures should be taken to provide for continuity in the execution of the plan of technical co-operation between the League and the National Government of China. This resolution was originally adopted by the League of Nations in May 1931.

Dr. Rajchman's Report, which consists of about 80 printed pages, first traces the origin and organisation of the National Economic Council of China, which was formed to assist the Government in planning and directing the work of reconstruction and economic development of China. This Economic Council comprises the Minister of Interior, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Railways, the Minister of Communications, the Minister of Industry, the Minister of Education, and non-official experts selected by the Chinese Government from the loading men in the country in the fields of science, education, industry, etc. The Directing Committee of the Chinese National Economic Council is at present composed of the Prime Minister of China, the Chairman of the Military Commission, the Minister of Finance, the President of the Legislative Body, and of Dr. T. V. Soong. Since 1931, the date at which the National Economic Council was constituted, it has gradually developed administrative services and set up technical and advisory committees in response to the needs of the situation.

Council's Powers.

The powers of the National Economic Council in China are:—(1) To plan, examine and approve projects for economic reconstruction and developments; (2) To examine and approve the necessary expenditure required for the execution of products for economic reconstruction and development; (3) To supervise and direct projects for economic reconstruction and development; (4) To execute directly special projects for economic reconstruction or development. These powers are very wide and definite, in conformity with modern legislative practice in China. The expenditure of the Council since 1931 and until the end of September has totalled dol. 4,550,000 (Dollars), this sum being provided by the National Government of China.

The Report subsequently describes the main lines of activity of the Chinese National Economic Council that have been followed in co-operation with experts from the League of Nations technical organisation. The chapters in the Report give a comprehensive survey of the treatment of each subject, but refer for supplementary details to the special reports of the experts that have been published by the National Economic Council.

Agriculture.

As regards agriculture, the Government has concentrated on two special areas: the North-West and the Province of Kiangsi. All studies agree that the fundamental factors in the situation are the low output of the Chinese agriculture, the very high cost of credit facilities, the burden of taxation, and in the large parts of the country, the harsh and uneconomic system of land tenure. The low productivity is due, in part, to technical and, in part, to social and economic conditions of land cultivation. The technical opinion in China supports the view that seeds best adapted to the condition of the country are not widely used, nor are artificial fertilisers used in sufficient quantities. Rotation of crops follows ancient practice and habits, and the scientific control of animal diseases and insect pests is not adequate. An improvement in the primitive implements used by the farmers, which require an excessive expenditure of human labour, is also an urgent need. A number of research stations, both national and provincial, are experimenting with and improving the seeds of the staple crops; but while it is possible to devise ways of improving the technical conditions of farming, it is not easy to bring the improvements to the attention of the farmers or to persuade them to adopt new methods, particularly as co-operative societies are still relatively undeveloped.

Burdensome Land-Tax.

The system of land tenure has been the subject of intensive study in China, by special commissions of the National Government and other enterprises including the Economic Council. The forms of land tenure vary widely. Closely related to the problem of tenancy is that of the small size of holdings. The Landowner, as a rule neither cultivates his property on a plantation system nor lets it out in large blocks. The inconvenience of the small units, from a technical point of view, is increased by the fact that a part of the land is occupied by the graves which are held sacred, and that the scanty holdings of the farmer are not compact but are split into fragments. The land tax is also burdensome. Another adverse factor is the absence of a cheap system of communication.

The Report recommends various ameliorative measures, such as, emacipation of the tenants, introduction of progressive land tax, creation of co-operative societies and banks, establishment of social welfare organisations, mass education, establishment of practical agricultural stations, organisation of health services, "water conservancy system," etc.

Cotton and Silk each have a special chapter in the Report. The former relates how the Economic Council is planning to rationalise the cotton industry and is concentrating as a first step in raising the quality and quantity of cotton grown and improving the methods of grading and standardisation of raw cotton; the programme also includes measures for rationalising the manufacture of cotton goods. Corresponding measures are contemplated for improving the growing and marketing of silk; the Chinese silk industry has declined considerably in recent years.

Public Works.

Two chapters in the Report deal with Public Works, a subject to which the Economic Council has given considerable attention, notably in the domain of controlling floods, improving waterways, and road-building. Flood control in some years and irrigation in others are subjects of utmost importance to China. The Economic Council has selected and put in hand for immediate execution a certain number of plans in the Yang-tse and Hwai river-areas. Irrigation problems are being studied on the sport in the arid regions of the North-West. As regards roads, a road-building programme is now being carried on, its completion will link up various Provinces with the maritime ports and capital cities. Special loans are now being given by the National Government to the Provincial Governments to construct these roads.

In 1931, the National Health Administration of China drew up a three-year plan for the development of a Central Health Service. The essential points of this plan were the establishment of a Central Field Health Station and of a Central Hospital, the founding of an experimental School of Medicine, a gradual expansion of the National Quarantine Service and the co-ordination of the various modern public health centres that have been set up in different parts of China. The Report shows how this programme has been carried out under the auspices of the National Economic Council which in this, as in most other fields of its activity, is employing the services of experts from the relevant League organisation—in this case the Health Organisation.

Educational Development.

As regards education, the Report recalls that a commission of foreign experts was sent to China two years ago by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and on their return made various proposals for the co-ordination, reform, and development of educational facilities. The report gives a description of what has been done to make possible the carrying out of certain educational reforms by giving the necessary opportunities of investigation to leading Chinese educationists and administrators who are to advise the Government on this subject.

The Technical Delegate points out that the work of the National Economic Council, as described in his Report, is only one aspect of the Chinese Government's reconstruction programme. Other aspects are being taken care of by the competent technical ministries. In this connection, the Report, taking as its basis an account given by the President of the Chinese Legislature, Mr. Wang Ching-Wei, shows what had been accomplished in a series of matters such as railway construction, the development of Chinese navigation and aviation and the improvement of telegraphic and wireless communications.

The last chapter of the Report consists of a general survey of the methods followed hitherto in technical co-operation between the National Economic Council of China and the various organs of the League, and suggests means of developing these methods in executive policy in the spheres of

Visits Abroad.

Dr. Rajchman's Report lays emphasis on visitors of Chinese specialists abroad on organised basis; he adds that there is available in the Secretariat of the League and at the International Labour Office a wealth of unique material—economic, social, and political, for readaptation of the world to new condition during the period of transition from the pre-war political and economic order to that still in process of active evolution. He says, China participates in this process more intensely than many other countries. The revolutions of 1911, 1925 and 1927 have marked various sages of this profound transformation, which started as a movement of this emancipation from an obsolete internal political regime, from obsolete external conventional relationships, from obsolete customs of economic activities, social life, and system of education The present stage is marked by a search for a new structure for economic and financial developments, for social transformation and a new political orientation. The technical collaboration through the League should provide facilities for a close working association with men in institutions having technical responsibilities in the various countries for framing an economic activities and economic and social reform.

The Central authorities of China have decided to appropriate 15,000.000 (Dollars) for the activities of the National Economic Council in 1934, three-times the amount spent during the preceding two years, to give assistance and encouragement to Provincial authorities in arrears which the Government has selected; thus, a firm foundation has been built on which a national machinery of economic development can now be based.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON PAREL ROAD

Unknown Person Knocked Down By Taxi

A Taxi No. X2737 which was being driven along Parel Road towards Pydhownie knocked down an unknown person at about 7 p m on Monday. The man was killed on the spot.

The Police arrived on the scene and arrested the Taxi-driver

MRS. MOTILAL LEAVES CALCUTTA

Proceeds To Dehra Dun To See Jawaharlal

CALCUTTA, May 21.

After a stay of about one month and a half, at Chittaranjan Seva Sadan for treatment, Mrs. Motilal Nehru accompanied by Upadhyaya, left Calcutta to-night for Allahabad by the Kalka Mail.

Her condition is reported to be much better at present.

She intends staying at Dehra Dun, where she will interview Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.—United Press

U. P. CONGRESSMEN JUBILANT

District Committees To Be Revived

ALLAHABAD, May 21.

U. P. Congressmen who were entirely opposed to the formation of the Swaraj party for the purpose of contesting elections, on return from Patna discussions, feel jubilant over Congress controlling elections. Steps are now being taken too form the district congress committee again. —A. P.

DELHI DELEGATES RETURN FROM PATNA

NEW DELHI, May 21.

Dr. Ansari and Mr. and Mrs. Asaf Ali arrived this evening from Patna while Faridulhaq Ansari, Pandit Indra, Deshbandhu Gupta and others returned this morning. Dr. Ansari is leaving tonight for Bombay from where he proceeds to the Continent on 24th May together with the Nawab of Bhopal.—A.P.

New York Cotton Featureless

Traders In A Waiting Mood

PENDING PRESIDENT'S SILVER MESSAGE TO-DAY

Bombay, May 21.

On Saturday, the New York cotton futures opened at a decline of 3 points which was 11.61 for October. There was no new feature and under some week-end realizing, the market dropped further and touched 11.56 the lowest of the day. It was altogether a dull and featureless session and traders adopted a waiting attitude. On a bullish anticipation of the President's silver message to Congress on Monday, however, there was a rally from this level which lifted prices to 11.67 and the close was higher by 2 points at 11.66.

The highest and lowest levels of the day were 11.67 and 11.56 respectively.

The spot cotton gained 5 points and the close was 11.65.

NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans market was also sympathetically affected and May, July and October positions closed at 11.41 plus 7, 11.47 plus 6 and 11.65 plus 7 respectively.

The spot cotton was 6 points up at 11.58.

REUTERS CABLE: NEW YORK COTTON WEEKLY REVIEW.

Early in the week the market was quiet with prices sagging under light offerings and liquidation, prompted by easiness of the stock market and reactions in the wheat. In the absence of pressure from the South, contracts became scarce on declines, market firming up on the announcement of the agreement for silver legislation. However inflationary implications of the policy were modified by the uncertainty as to when and how Roosevelt would utilise the proposed powers, should they be conferred by the Congress, and further developments were awaited.

Weather generally was favourable but the continuance of rains in the Eastern Belt might lead to complaints of weedy fields of surface rooted plants. Acreage ideas range between 27 to 30 millions, with trend toward lower figure. Primary cloth markets were quiet and so far no definite action has been taken regarding mill curtailment. Spot markets were quiet with basis steady.

The Liverpool market was closed on Saturday.

It will remain closed also to-day as well as on Friday and Saturday, the 25th and 26th inst. respectively.

PRIVATE CABLES.

From Chunilal Mehta and Co.—

New York.—Quiet market. Firm tone. Trade buying offsetting southern selling.

New York.—Bullish weather counteracted by seasonal decline consumption.

From Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj and Co:—

New York.—No new feature, some week-end realizing; feeling is less confident.

From Messrs. M. and B. Stern:—

Weather generally favourable. Do not feel inclined to follow the advance.

From Messrs. Patel Bros:—

Liverpool.—Firmer on bullish anticipation silver Monday.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Prices Ruling About Yesterday's Levels

HYDROS NEGLECTED AND INDIAN CEMENTS SUFFERED A SET-BACK

Bombay, May 21.

The prices on the Stock Exchange opened around yesterday's level and ruled lower.

The 3-1/2 per cent Paper after opening at Rs. 89 advanced to Rs. 89|1 but eased and closed at Rs. 89|.

Mill Shares were a bit easier. Swadeshis were a little better and were done as high 76.

In the Industrial section, Bundis closed at Rs. 27|12 while Indian Cements suffered a set-back to Rs. 376.

Tata Steel Defereds closed lower at Rs. 225. Tata Steel Ordinarys were also lower by As. 4 closing at Rs. 64|10.

Bombay Steams opened at 278 and after advancing to Rs. 280 closed at Rs. 278|12. The tone was steady.

Bombay Burmas were also no better, and closed at Rs. 439|6. Tata Hydros were neglected the range of price being narrow.

Andhra Valleys opened at Rs. as low as Rs. 1345.

1347 but were easier and done at

On the whole the market was rather uninteresting and there was little outside doing.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, May 21.

	Rs. as
100 Ahm. Advance	271 4
500 Bom. Cotton	20 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	683 2
250 Bradbury	91 4
100 Century	213 2
100 Central India	224 6
100 Colaba	73 2
100 Coorla	93 2
100 Crescent	7 4
250 Currim	5 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	401 4
1 E D Sassoon	0-1-9
100 Elphinstone	0 12
1000 Finlay	80 10
1000 Framji Petit	95 0
100 Gokak	123 12
1000 Hindustan	1625 0
100 Indore	80 0
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Khatau	49 12
100 Kohinoor	123 2
250 Laxmi	650 0
100 Madhowji	4 0
250 Madras United	65 0
1000 Morarji	605 0
250 Model	44 8
50 Mysore	80 0
200 New Great	106 14
100 Osmanshahi	59 0
100 Phoenix	261 4
25 Sassoon Silk	30 0
1000 Sholapur	2.900 0
50 Simplex	N 71 4
100 Swadeshi	175 0
100 Swan	37 8
25 Tata	9 12
500 Vishnu	1406 4
1000 Western	725 0
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda	91 8
25-50 Central	26 2
500 Imperial	1347 8
125-500 Imp. Conty.	335 0
50-100 India	107 12
5 Union	4-7-3
CEMENTS	
10 Bundi	27 12
70 Gwalior	86 12
250 Indian	376 14
40 Katni Def.	1280 0
100 Katni Ord.	321 4
75 Okha	163 12
10 Punjab	17 10
100 Shahabad	313 2
70 United	89 0
INSURANCE	
15-100 Jupiter	11 2
15-75 New India	31 4
200 Oriental	3960 0
10-100 Vulcan	7 7
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahmedabad Old	141 4
1000 Andhra Valley	1346 4
10 Ajmer	7 14
50 Bombay Tram	137 3
100 Bombay Suburban	133 12
10 Broach	10 8
100 Karachi	202 8
100 Poona	187 8
100 Surat	171 4
100 Tata Hydro	138 2
1000 Tata Power	1040 0
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahm Prantej	828 12
100 Amr. Patty	113 8
100 C Provinces	83 8
100 Dhon. Baramati	87 0
100 Gujarat	62 8
100 Mandra Bhon.	83 0
100 Pachora Jamner	80 0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	83/4
500 Tapti Valley	750 0
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur	17 14
30 Tata Steel	225 10
75 Tata Steel Ord.	64 10
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	175 12
60 Belapur Sugar	211 14
100 Bombay Steam	278 12
125 Bombay Burma	439 6
8sh. B B Petrol	2-10-3
50 Bombay Telephone	91 0
100 Ind. Bleaching	113 12
100 Indian Radio Ord.	552 8
100 Indian Radio Ord.	463 12
1000 Port Canning	575 0
15 Scindia	9 3
30 Tata Construction	67 8
25 Tata Oil	16 8

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, May 21.

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/5 15/16
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 May
Selling T T 1/5 3/132 June-Oct.
Selling T T 1/5 15/16 Feb. 1935
Buying T T 1/6 1/52 Nov.
Buying D D 1/6 1/32
Buying 3 mos 3/32 May-July
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/16 Aug-Dec.
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 263 3/4
NEW YORK—
Banks selling T T 261 3/4
Banks buying T T 260 3/4
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 576
Banks buying D D 586
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 7/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 55 5/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79 3/4
Banks buying 60 days 78 1/2
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 97 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 87 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 95 3/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.10 3/4 19th inst.
Shanghai/London 103 21st inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/4 21st inst.
London/Paris 77.25 19th inst.
London/Belgium 21.81 19th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.68 19th inst.
London/Italy 49.87 19th inst.
London/Berlin 12.94 19th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 19th inst.
London/New York 5.11 1/4 19th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.51 3/4 19th inst.
Java/London 7.47 1/2 19th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet, Uncertain.
Gold £6-16-2 18th inst. £6-16-2 19th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 3/8 18th inst. 19 9/16 19th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 7/16 18th inst. 19 5/8 19th inst.
Silver New York Ready 45 1/4 18th inst. 45 1/4 19th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 15/16 per cent. 18th inst. 15/16 per cent 19th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 1 per cent 18th inst. 1 per cent 19th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
MONEY.—
Call 1 per cent
3 mos 1 per cent
6 mos 1 per cent
Tone: Easy.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 21.

SETTLEMENT.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 89.
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 89|1.
4 per cent 1960-70 Sett 103|1
4 per cent 1960-70 Cash 103|2.
5 per cent 1945-55 Sett 115|9.
5 per cent 1945-55 Cash 115|10.

TAX FREE.

4 per cent 1953|63 Mysore 103|4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 114/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109/2
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 105|6.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)

3 1/2 p.c. 1947|50 98|7.
4 per cent 1934/37 100/9
4 per cent 1943 103/11
4 1/2 per cent 1934 100|12.
4 1/2 per cent 1955|60 109.
5 per cent 1939|44 107|6.
5 per cent 1940|43 108|5.
5 per cent 1935 103
5 1/2 per cent 1938-40 108|4.
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 105|0.

(CORPORATION LOANS TAXABLES.)

4 per cent B P T 1974 99/0
4 per cent M Deb 1974 98|8.
5 per cent M Deb 1959 108
6 per cent K P T 1956 119/10
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 108

Note.—3 1/2 per cent paper opened to-day at 89 improved to 89|1 and closed at 89.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

Bombay, May 21.

The Alexandria market on Saturday was lower by 16 to 6 points, closing prices for May Sakels and June uppers being 15 18 and 11.65 respectively.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, May 21.

Market Quotations.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 25|10; Closing Rs. 25|9.

Castorseed September delivery: Opening Rs. 26|14; closing Rs. 26|13.

Groundnut Seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 22|8; closing Rs. 22|3.

Groundnut Seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 23|9; closing Rs. 23|7|6.

PREF. SHARES.	
7 per cent Andhra Vly.	1230 0
6 per cent Bom. Steam	276 4
7 per cent Bom. Trams	79 0
5 per cent Central India X.D.	467-8
7 per cent. Katni 1st	125 0
7 per cent Katni 2nd	136 4
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	13 4
7 per cent. Tata Hydro	125 0
7-1|2 p.c. Tata Power	1295 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	170 10
7-1|2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	132 8
5-1|2 p.c. Tata Mill	17 8
7 per cent. Vishnu	660 0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 21.

In response to a negligible rise of 2 points in New York on Saturday our local market opened easy with Broach J/A. at 196 1/4 and advanced further to 196 1/2. At this level a little selling pressure was in evidence which carried prices down to Rs. 195 1/2. There was no outside business passing but professional buying again set in and Rs. 196-1|2, the highest of the day was recorded again. It was a very narrow market and at the close at 5-30 p.m. prices were as under:—

Broach A|M.	196 12
Broach J|A.	196 0
Broach New A|M.	198 4
Oomra May	173 8
Oomra July	172 0
Oomra D|J.	172 4
Bengal May	131 12
Bengal July	131 4
Bengal D|J.	136 4

The foreign markets are dull and featureless. Pending outcome of the Stock Exchange Control Bill as well as the President's silver message to Congress, we are not inclined to go long and advise caution.

READY COTTON QUOTATION.

Bombay, May 21.

Bengal Superfine	144
Bengal Fine	141
Bengal FG	138
Sindh-Punjab Fine	141
Sindh-Punjab FG	138
Wardha-Hingt	184/87
Nagpur Savner	184/87
Pundhurna	177/80
Yeotmal	176/78
Arvi	176/78
Ellichpur	176/78
Amraoti-Berar	170/71
Khamgaon	173/74
Mulkapur	162/64
Khandesh	162/64
Jalna/Sailu	163/65
Burwah Sanavad	176/77
Broach Fine	203/204
Punjab/American	206/11
Ppnjab/American mix	201/04
Cambodia	266/71
Miraj/Sangli	198/201
Coompta Good	206/86
Bagalkot	181/86
Kampala	325
Busoga	322
Jinja	318

INDORE PRODUCE MARKET

(From Messrs. Gangadhar Waman & Co.)

Indore, May 20.

Wheat seed and Cotton: Rate per Mani of 6 Mds. Bengal:

Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 20, 22.
Wheat Malwi Rs. 19, 21.
Wheat Pissi Rs. 18, 19
Gram Rs. 16, 18.
Tilseed Rs. 26, 35.
Jawar Rs. 10, 11
Bajara Rs. 12, 16.
Lintal Rc. 16, 17.
Tuar Rs. 15, 18.
Maka Rs. 5, 6.
Oilcakes Rs. 15, 18.
Cotton seed Rs. 9, 10.
Ajavan Rs. 15, 17.
Dhana Rs. 24, 35
Linseed Bolt brown Rs. 24.
Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal Rs. 67, 75.
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal Rs. 60, 65.
Wheat flour Maida per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 10.
Wheat Rawa Maida per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 11.
Wheat Ata Maida per bag of 90 srs. Rs. 7.
Wheat Chapad Maida per bag of 40 srs. Rs. 3.
Tea rates per lb.:
Chandra Brand 0|8 to 1|12; Bharmal 0|8 to 1|4; Lipton 0|9 to 1|12; Otur Brand 0|7 to 1|4.

SHARES:—

100 P. N. Bhandari Ltd L. State Mills Rs. 30.
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. Rs. 80.
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd. Rs. 140.
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Ordy.) Rs. 118.
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Pref.) Rs. 100.
100 Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd. Rs. 90.
100 Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills Ltd. Rs. 5.
100 Binod Mills Ltd. Rs. 100.
100 Bhagarathi Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd. Rs. 5.
50 Indore Navayouga Mills Ltd. Re. 1.
25 Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd. Rs. 12|8.
25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd. Rs 10.
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd. Rs. 3.
25 Bank of Indore Ltd. Rs. 19.
5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd. Re. 1.

BULLION:—

Gold bar per tola Rs. 34|12.
Silver per 100 tola Rs. 54.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 19.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	8
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D	54
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	43
Electric Bond 6 dol Pfd.	50
Columbia Gas	13
American Tel. and Tel.	115
Western Union Telg.	43 3/4
Chesapeake and Ohio	46
New York Central	28 7/8
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	24
National Distillers	25
Amr. Tobacco B.	71
Dupont de Nemours	84
United States Steel	42 3/4
American Smelting	41
Int. Nickel of Canada	27 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	15
Cerro de Pasco Copper	36
General Motors	33 1/4
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	20
St. Oil of N. J.	43
Socony	16
Chase Bank	28
National City Bank	27 1/4
General Foods	32
National Dairy	17
Pennsylvania	32

Market attempting consolidation and awaiting constructive news.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, May 21.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup Fl.	FG	Good
M.G—				
Bengal U.P.	141	138	135	130
Punjab	141	138	135	130
Rajputana	141	138	135	130
Oomra No 3	182	179	177	173
C.P. No 1	195	192	190	186
C.P. No 2	188	185	183	179
Broach No 2	205	202	199	196
Punjab/Ame.	213	211	209	206
Surat	264	261	258	255
Rajpipla	262	259	256	253
Navsari	266	263	260	257

COMMODITY RECEIPTS

Bombay, May 21.

Receipts of various commodities into Bombay up to noon on Saturday, May 19:—

Wheat	12,659 cwts.
Linseed	29,909 „
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	647 „
Gingellyseed	615 „
Poppyseed	212 „
Groundnuts	6,825 „
Castorseed	6,306 „
Rice	4,025 „
Myrabollams	1,996 „
Cottonseed	1,042 „
Gram	4,347 „
Joowar	618 „
Bajree	1,783 „
Coal	350 tons.

REMISSION IN LAND REVENUE

GWALIOR, May 21.

A notification issued under the signature of His Highness, the Maharaja Scindia Member for Revenue and Agriculture of the Regency Council announces the remission of revenue to the extent of Rs. 32,494. The landlords are also advised to grant remissions on the same scale to their tenants.—United Press.

Idu, a Mohammedan of Rewa, who was prosecuted for inflicting serious injuries to a neighbour resulting in his death has been sentenced to transportation for life by the Sessions Judge, North Rewa under section 307 I.P.C.

Arrangements have been made at the Rasulkhanji Hospital Junagadh to give anti-Rabic treatment.

(Continued from col. 7).

ard seed, S M Rajgor and Co.; 23 bales cotton waste, Indian Produce Export Co; 990 bales cotton raw, B Carsondas and Co.

For Rotterdam:—1215 bags linseed oil cakes, Ralli Bros; 55 bls. cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Bremen:—11 bales cotton yarn waste, Indian Produce Export Co; 252 bales cotton raw, N Rajaram and Co.

For Gothenburg:—24 bales cotton thread waste, L O Vora.

For New York:—133 bales cotton waste, B Karsondas and Co.

S S Castalia, for Liverpool:—45 bales wool raw, Bombay Co; 9 bls wool raw, S Nanji; 8 bales wool raw, A A Hirjee and Co; 14 bales wool raw, K Lalbhai; 8 bales wool raw, G Sobhagmal; 62 bales wool raw, Clarke and Smith Ltd; 210 bales wool raw, M Motilal; 93 bgs buffalo pickers, P Kasambhai; 148 bales wool raw, M Nissim.

For Manchester:—200 bales cotton thread waste, V H Save; 50 drums castor oil, Gujarat Oil Mill and Mfg. Co.

For Marseilles:—25 bales cotton fly, V A Save.

S S Mayebashi Maru, for Kobe:—175 tons iron scrap, C Harilal and Co; 300 bales cotton raw, Sassoon J David and Co; 300 bls. cotton raw, B Maheshwari; 200 bales cotton raw, H Nensey and Co; 321 bales cotton raw, S Karamshi and Co.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, May 21.

Baron Dechmont, Clark, Bassein.
C|o Rangoon, Naylor, Liverpool.
C|o Poona, Oleson, Karachi.
Hilda, Antonio, Trieste.
Tanimber, Molennar, Genoa.
Jehangir, Clifton, Jeddah.
Gharinda, Walsh, Moulmein.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, May 21.

Tanimber, Molennar, Java.
C|o Poona, Oleson, Liverpool.
Takliwa, Carter, Bhavnagar.

LOADING.

Bombay, May 21.

Steamer Castalia for Liverpool.
„ Shwedagon for Rangoon.
„ Dalgoma for London.

ARRIVAL OF PILGRIMS.

S S Jehangir:—The T M Coy's steamer Jehangir arrived in harbour on Monday from Jeddah with a general cargo, specie and 425 pilgrims.

S S Baron Dechmont:— The steamer Baron Dechmont arrived in harbour on Monday from Bassein with a cargo of rice.

S S City of Rangoon:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Rangoon arrived in harbour on Monday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S S City of Poona:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Poona arrived in harbour on Monday from Karachi with a general cargo, and hence she sailed on the same day for Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Hilda:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Hilda arrived in harbour on Monday from Trieste with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

S S Tanimber:—The T M Coy's steamer Tanimber arrived in harbour on Monday from Genoa with a general cargo and hence she sailed on the same day for Java with same bottom cargo and 2 through passengers.

S S Gharinda:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Gharinda arrived in harbour on Monday from Moulmein with a general cargo and rice.

S S Takliwa:—The B I S N Co's steamer Takliwa sailed yesterday for Bhavnagar with same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, May 21.

6 City of Rangoon 4272, Karachi 25|5, K Nixon and Co.
8 Hilda 2974, Karachi 22|5, L Tristino.
9 Mayebashi Maru 4321, Karachi 26|5, N Y Kaisha.
14 Trenenfels 5196, Bremen 23|5, L Edwards, Ltd.
16 Ranpura, 9331, London, 26|5 M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Baroda, 1888 Busra 23|5 M M & Co.
4 Vasna 2026, Busra 24|5, M M & Co.
5 India 278, M'Coast 23|5, Malabar S Co.
8 Nurmahal 3380 Rangoon, 25|5 T Morrison & Co.
10|11 Baron Dechmont 2221, Bassein, N F J Mackintosh Ld.
12|13 Gairsoppa 3227, Karachi 23|5 M M and Co.
15 Hashemi, 298 M'Coast 22|5 S Hasam & Co.

PRINCES DOCK

A Jalaputra 3113, Rangoon 22|5, Scindia S N Co.
B Gharinda 3212, N F N F M M and Co.
C|R Jalajyoti 2698, Rangoon 25|5, Scindia S N Co.
K Ellora 2386, N F N F M M and Co.
L|M Vita 1955 NF, NF M M & Co.
N Oostcappelle 348 M'Coast 21|5 Merchant S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Mooltan 24/5 P & O S N Co.
Soudan 24/5 P & O S N Co.
Rajputana 31/5 P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Masula 22|5, M M and Co.
Warfield 12|6 M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

C/Dunkirk, 30/5, K N Co.
Clan Ranold 2|6 J F Co.
City Canton 10|6 K N Co.
Britania, 11|6 G T Co.
Clan Macilwraith 21|6 J F Co.
City of Guildford 27|6 K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rheinfels, 27/5, L Edwards Ltd.
Lamterfels, 6/6, L Edwards Ltd.
Ockenfels 15/6, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

Poelan Robiah, 30|6 T M Co.
Siantar, 9|6 T M Co.
India 24|5 M Italiana.
Victoria 8|6, M Italiana.

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 23|5, L T Co.
Gange, 25|6 L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

President Adams 31|5, F F Campbell and Co.
President Garfield 31|5 F F Campbell & Co.
Combebank 25|5, F F Campbell & Co.
C/Florence, 30/5. F F Campbell & Co.
President Harrison 14|6 F F Campbell & Co.
President Hayes 28|6 F F Campbell & Co.

FROM KOBE.

Hakodate Maru, 26|5, N Y Kaisha.
Keifuku Maru 20|5 O S Kaisha.
Pacific Maru 24/5, O S Kaisha.
Conte Verde, 29/5, L T Co.
Clara Camus, 28|5 L T Co.
Corfu, 1|6, P & O S N Co.
Genyo Maru, 25|5, N Y Kaisha.

FROM DURBAN.

Kenya 2/6 M M & Co.
Tairea 16|6 M M & Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Ranpura 26|5, P and O S N Co.
Corfu 2|6, P and O S N Co.
Mangolia 4|6, P and O S N Co.
Mantua, 16|6, P and O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Dalgoma, N F M M and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia, N F, G T Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Treuenfels 23|5 L Edwards.

FOR BUSRAH.

Bandra 23|5 M M & Co.
Vasna, 24|5, M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Nurmahal 25|5 T M Co.

B P T GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S.S. Hashemi 19|5|34.
„ Dayavati 19|5|34.
„ Vasna 21|5|34.
„ Celebes Maru 19|5|34.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, May 21.

S S Gambada; Agents M M & Co., from Probolingo:—1255 bags sugar.

From Tuticorin:—40 bales mats 280 bales cotton, 22 bales cotton yarn, 22 bundles stone mass, 18 bags oorid husk.

From Cochin:—44 chests tea, 92 bundles coir rope.

From Calicut:—273 jottas coir rope, 40 jottas coir yarn, 557 bls. cotton, 275 bags cocoanuts, 70 bgs copra.

S S Somali; Agents M M and Co., from Kobe:—100 bags borax, 30 cases celluloid goods, 140 c|s glassware, 30 c|s cotton and art silk mixed shirting, 95 c|s cotton goods, 56 c|s cycle parts, 20 cases rubber goods, 115 c|s rayon yarn, 30 c|s silk yarn, 875 c|s wire, 37 cases umbrella goods.

From Shanghai:—85 cases silk yarn, 35 c|s raw silk, 51 c|s silk piecegoods.

From Hongkong:—2199 bags sugar, 670 bags cassia, 110 cases matting, 30 cases silk.

From Singapore:—323 bgs rubtans, 544 bags sago flour, 44 bags betelnuts, 151 cases pine-apples.

From Penang:—577 bags pearl tapioca, 143 bags betelnuts.

From Colombo:—50 bags plumbago, 88 bags mattress fibre, 2116 bags copra, 152 bags tea, 59 bags rubber.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, May 21.

S S Ranpura, for London:—17 bales animal skins, A K A Rasool 11 bales animal skins, A A Hirjee and Co; 22 bales animal skins, K Lalbhai; 15 bales animal skins, J M Rahimtoola and Co; 8 bales animal skins, H A Mahmad and Co; 16 bales animal skins, M Nissim; 8 bales animal skins, Kootabdin and Co; 7 bales animal skins, A M Soosai; 36 bales hemp S Parmanand; 1 case woollen carpets, Grindlay and Co; 70 cks condiments, Poonjiaji and Co; 319 bags dry ginger, A P Gupta.

S S Dalgoma, for Dunkirk:—880 tons manganese ore, Cox and Kings, Ltd; 2400 bags linseed, B Maheshwari.

From Hull:—4740 bags linseed, R Ratilal and Co; 8400 bags linseed, Cotton Agents, Ltd; 800 bgs castor seed, A Gianchand; 200 bgs soap stone powder, Shaw Wallace and Co.

For Middlesbro:—1120 tons manganese ore, J Finlay and Co.

For London:—6 bales animal skins, F A Rahim and Co.

S S Trenenfels, for Hamburg:—56 bags gum karoya, N Mooljee and Co; 279 bags metal slag and 28 bags metal ingots, M G A Hussain and Co; 55 bags zedory roots S M Rajgor and Co; 9 bags maasoor, Cox and Kings, Ltd; 60 bls. cotton waste, Indian Produce Export Co; 28 bales cotton fly, G M Vyas and Co; 220 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Lisbon:—55 bales cotton raw, Langley and Co.

For Antwerp:—124 bags must-

(Continued in Col. 5.)

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has a net work of agencies throughout the country.
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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1934

A. I. C. C. Decisions Cause Mixed Feelings

Definite Decision On Award Question Should Have Been Given, Says Chagla

The decision of the All-India Congress Committee regarding the Swarajist Programme and the withdrawing of the Civil Disobedience Movement have been received with mixed feelings by the political leaders of the city.

Nationalists express satisfaction at the decision of the Congress to withdraw Civil Disobedience but regret the fact that Mahatma Gandhi has retained the right on behalf of the Congress to carry it on himself.

They also feel that the Congress ought to have allowed the Swarajist Party to remain as an autonomous body within the Congress, instead of the Congress taking on itself the responsibility to run the elections. They feel that this may mean a lot of friction amongst the members of the Congress, who will not be only Swarajists, but No-changers, who do not believe in council entry and Socialists.

Congressmen Submissive

Most of the Congressmen in the city are more concerned with the next Session of the Congress. They, like true Congressmen, welcome with folded hands the decision of the A.I.C.C. and are prepared to do their best to put the decisions into action. Some of the well-known Congress leaders have not yet returned from Patna.

The Liberals, hesitate to give out their opinions at present and would like to wait for some more days when they expect to get a detailed version of what happened at Patna.

The President of the Muslim League, who is still confined to bed, may be able to give his opinion after a day or two.

A well-known Liberal, does not want to see press reporters at present as he is in mourning.

Chagla's Views

Mr. M C Chagla, the Nationalist Muslim leader, in an interview with "The Sentinel" regarding the Patna decisions said: "As usual the overpowering personality of Mahatma Gandhi seems to have dominated the deliberations of the A.I.C.C. The civil disobedience movement is effectively called off but it is a pity that an element of uncertainty and doubt should have been allowed to remain by Mahatmaji insisting on carrying on the struggle through his own individual self. I hope Government will look more to the spirit than the letter of the resolution and will respond by withdrawing the ban on the Congress organisations."

Speaking about the scrapping of the New Swaraj Party, Mr. Chagla said: "The scrapping of the Swaraj Party to my mind, is most unfortunate. The Congress consists of a large number of no-changers who are averse to the council programme and who have not much love for those who wish to go to the councils. If the Congress is allowed to interfere with the party in parliament with regard to the policy or the tactics it might adopt, it is bound to lead to a considerable amount of friction and unpleasantness.

The Swaraj Party could also have rallied round its banner all the progressive and nationalist elements in the country. I hope that the Parliamentary Board, as constituted, will take a large and statesmanlike view of the situation and in adopting candidates will not indulge in heretic-hunting. We want Nationalists in the councils, men who will fight on the popular side and effectively cross swords with the Treasury bench.

Award Shelved

On the question of the Congress attitude towards the Premier's Communal Award, Mr. Chagla said: "The Congress has again shelved the question of the Communal Award. This attempt at ignoring the one real issue before the Country is not going to help the candidates because they will have to tell their electors what their views about it are. On the contrary a definite and unequivocal decision by the Congress either accepting or rejecting the Award or suggesting some solution of its own will clear the atmosphere and both the candidates and the voters will know where exactly they stand.

ENDLESS DISPUTES LAID AT REST

PATNA, May 21.

"The work begun at Delhi was elaborate at Ranchi and now has been successfully accomplished. Parliamentary method has become an integral part of the activities of the Congress. The compromise resolution of the A I C C, setting up practically an autonomous Board has the merit of satisfying the section of Congressmen which wanted elections to be run by the Congress as also the other section which desired a self-directing Parliamentary organisation," observed Mr. K. M. Munshi in an interview.

He added that the greatest merit of the Patna decisions was to lay at rest endless disputes between the so-called no-changers and the Swarajists. The Congress Parliamentary Board had done a good day's work. It had created espirit de corps among the members. The work before it now was to organise a strong election machinery. If the Patna decisions were properly carried out they would open a new era in the political life of the country.

Mr. Munshi informed the Associated Press that the main work of the Board would be divided between Bombay and Calcutta and at present it would mainly consist of a suitable administrative machinery for organisation.

All leaders expressed satisfaction at the manner the Bengal question was settled.—A. P

WIDOW REMARRIAGE IN SURAT

Brahmin Lady Weds Bhil Seva Mandal Member

(From A Correspondent).

SURAT, May 21.

A Brahmin widow, Indumati, was married this morning to Sjt. Ishverlal Vaidya, life member, Bhil Seva Mandal, under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj.

Mr. Ishwerlal is a prominent public worker of the Panch Mahals and was lately out of jail after undergoing 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.

This incident has created deep resentment amongst the orthodox Brahmin community. The couple received a number of congratulatory messages.

SURTAX ON RICE

Goa Govt. Passes Bill Ignoring Protests

NOVA GOA, May 19.

Inspite of vigorous protests from all over the country, the Government of Goa has passed the Bill on the surtax of rice imported from British India. It will come into force after it receives the sanction of the Minister for Colonies, Lisbon.

It is believed in political circles that this legislation will not be conducive to good trade relations with British India.

The Goan Union of Bombay, it is understood, is preparing a memorandum for submission to the Minister for Colonies urging him to withhold his sanction.—A. P.

TRADE OF KARACHI

North Western Rly. Urged To Reduce Freight To Save Sind Port

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, May 21.

That havoc is being wrought by the substantial reduction of Re. 0-6-1 per maund in freight rates by railways other than the N.-W. Railway from Punjab to South India for grain, pulses, principally gram, gram dal, gram flour, wheat flour, etc. which are principal requirements of Madras, Tuticorin and other southern India ports was forcefully drawn attention to by the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association and Buyers and Shippers' Chamber who in the course of an urgent appeal to the North Western Railway Administration point out that since the introduction of reduced rates dispatches to Madras by rail increased by leaps and bounds so much so that dispatches for the last five months of 1933 are 33 per cent. of the total dispatches for the year and in the following two months only i.e. in January and February, 1934, they are equal to the dispatches for the year 1931, or twice the total dispatches for the year 1932.

KARACHI'S TRADE AFFECTED

They add, "We are informed that special rates for these commodities for Malabar ports such as Ernakulam, Calicut, Cochin, Tellicherry and Cannanore via New Delhi, Madras and Jalarpet have been also introduced since 1st April, 1934. Thus all the foreign railways have allied themselves to snatch away the trade of Karachi port." They urge that as rates of steamer companies are not such wherein substantial adequate reduction could be possible the N. W. Railway should immediately reduce the freights from Punjab to Karachi by atleast 4 anna sper maund. It is understood that N. W. Railway Advisory Committee is sitting to-day to consider the above.

RED-SHIRT LEADER FOUND DEAD

Nocturnal Tragedy In Corn Field

BANNU, May 20.

Hajee Sahargul alias Hali Hajigul who was a leader of the Red Shirts, was found dead in his bed in the fields.

The Haji had slept in the fields in the night to guard his corn collected during the day. He had two gun-shot wounds on his person, and a portion of the body and the bed were also burnt, presumably due to the gun shot.

Five or six more Zaminders were sleeping near by, but in their evidence before the Police they stated that they had no knowledge of the occurrence.

Police are busy with the investigation.—United Press.

DEATH SENTENCES QUASHED

One Accused Transported For Life

ANOTHER ACQUITTED: SOME SENTENCES REDUCED

LAHORE, May 21.

In the Punjab Conspiracy Appeal case, death sentences passed by the Special Tribunal were quashed by the High Court to-day.

Amrik Singh who had been sentenced to death by the Special Tribunal, was acquitted.

Gulab Singh, who had also been sentenced to death, had his sentence reduced to one of transportation for life.

Three other sentences for transportation for life were upheld.

One of the other accused was acquitted and the sentences of imprisonment in some cases reduced.

HISTORY OF CASE.

Twenty-two persons, one of whom died during the pendancy of the case, were tried by a Special Tribunal in this case, on charges of murder, attempted murder, attempted dacoities and possession of bombs and arms without licence.

The trial lasted for over three years and in December last, the Special Tribunal delivered judgment awarding death sentence to Amriksingh and Gulabsingh (his brother); transportation for life to three, namely: Kundanlal, Rup chand and Jahangirlal; and various terms of imprisonment, ranging from three to seven years to eleven other accused, while five were acquitted.

SUPPLEMENTARY CASE.

In the Supplementary Conspiracy Case, Sukhdevraj was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

Plans to rescue Bhagatsingh and his co-accused, while being conveyed from the High Court to jail, by throwing asphyxiating gas and simultaneous bomb explosion in several towns of the Punjab were amongst the charges.

It was alleged that, in the execution of latter plan, bombs exploded on June 19, 1930, in six towns in the Punjab. The plan was that the police would immediately rush to the spot and find a neat black box, fitted with handles on the top of which some revolutionary literature would be placed as additional attraction. The box was powerful "booby trap" and the bomb therein exploded as soon as the box was lifted. The plan miscarried at four places, but at two places some police officers were injured resulting in two deaths.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK VICEREGAL TRAIN.

It was also alleged that some members of the party attempted to wreck the Viceregal Train in 1929, near Delhi, but none of the accused in this case were concerned in that except one, the case against whom was withdrawn.

Chander Shekher Azad, who was killed in an encounter with police at Allahabad, Yashpal and Hansraj alias "Wireless" were amongst the absconding accused in this case. The latter two were arrested and convicted.—A.P.

27 Dacoits Escape From Jail

Chowkidar & Sentry Killed: 19 Rifles Taken Away

MOGA (Punjab), May 21.

Twenty-seven dacoits escaped last night from the Faridkote State Jail after killing the gazine sentry, and taking with them 19 rifles and 950 cartridges.—

It was the Sikh sentry's beard that apparently gave the dacoits an opportunity to escape from the jail. Jagira, who is one of the principal members of the party that has escaped, was acquitted by the Lahore High Court a few days ago, on a charge of murder, but he was taken to Faridkot to stand trial on other charges.

It is alleged that he was talking with the sentry at 7 o'clock, last evening when he suddenly caught hold of the sentry's beard. Simultaneously, others snatched away the gun from the sentry and shot him dead. They then raided the Magazine store and looted 19 rifles and 950 cartridges and escaped. The police are on hot pursuit of the culprits.

This is the second instance of such an escape within the last two months. Seven or eight weeks ago, 11 under-trial decoits had escaped from the Bhavalnagar Police Station in Bhavalpur State with 11 muskets and 164 rounds of ammunition.—A.P.

MYSORE'S BUDGET

New Sources Of Income And Mining Royalty To Avert Deficit

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, May 21.

After three years of deficit Budgets, Mysore will have satisfaction of having a surplus Budgets this year. Thanks to the increase in mining royalty to the tune of 9 lakhs and new sources of income such as sugar and match excise duties, the Government have been able to balance their budget this year and to show a surplus also. Total receipts are expected to come to 36 lakhs and expenditure has been budgetted for accordingly, leaving a surplus of over a lakh.

The Budget Session of the Representative Assembly where provisional budget will be presented will meet at Mysore on June 14 and the Legislative Council will also meet in Mysore on June 25.

MYSORE GOVT. TO LEVY DUTY ON MATCHES

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE, May 21.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore has promulgated an ordinance called the Matches Excise Duty Emergency Regulation, 1934, imposing an excise duty on matches and providing for the collection thereof. The regulation will come into force at once.

LIKE LAND REVENUE.

If any duty payable is not paid within the time fixed by the rules under the regulation, it shall be deemed to be an arrears and Government may in lieu thereof recover sum not exceeding four times the amount of duty unpaid. An arrears of duty under this regulation shall be recoverable as an arrear of land revenue.

The Government may by notification in an official gazette prohibit the bringing of matches into Mysore from any territory outside.

A gazette extraordinary has been issued to-day.

KABUL TRADE EXHIBITION

Great Facilities To Exhibitors

On the 11th August next His Majesty, the King of Afghanistan will open the International Trade Exhibition at Kabul, the first of its kind in the country.

The Afghan National Bank, which is in charge of the arrangements, has already sent invitations to all countries.

The Associated Press is given to understand, by the Afghan Consulate in Bombay, that every facility will be offered to intending exhibitors. Freight from Feshawar to Kabul and back, and any loss incurred in Afghan territory will be borne by the bank, but no guarantee is given against damage or fire.

Premises for exhibition will be rent-free, and free interpreters will be available.

No duty will be charged on the sale of exhibits upto 50 pieces, 50 pairs, 50 units, or in terms of weight upto 20 kilograms, and in case of cloth linen, etc. upto 100 metres. All goods sold above these limits will be subject to Afghan custom duty. No duty will be charged on re-exports of goods.—A. P.

"Hopes Of Five Years Ago Haven't Materialised"

1927-32 EDUCATIONAL REVIEW MAKES GLOOMY READING

Plea For Overhaul Of Examination System And Development Of Vernacular

SIMLA, May 21.

The danger of the ever-increasing number of students in universities, most of whom are unfitted to benefit by university education, is stressed in the tenth quinquennial review of the progress of education in India in 1927-32 by Sir George Anderson, Educational Commissioner with the Government of India. He says: "It has been suggested by the Calcutta University Commission as well as by other authorities and persons that a remedy for this defect would be to remove the intermediate classes from the jurisdiction of universities and also to strengthen the school foundations by the formation of intermediate colleges.

The problem will not be solved merely by the arbitrary removal of these pupils. It is not equitable that boys should be denied facilities for education merely because they have no bent for literary education. Effective substitutes more suitable to their needs and capacities are required. Such substitute would be a type of higher vernacular education in rural areas which will be capable of expansion which will be in harmony with village conditions and requirements and which will train up boys and girls desirous of remaining a part of the village and of spending lives of service to the countryside in urban areas it would ordinarily take the form of vocational training of various types, imparted in separate institutions and properly adjusted to the general scheme of education.

EXAMINATIONS

"A further defect in the system (he proceeds) is the practice of holding biennial examinations which are often held in the middle of a course. This unfortunate practice not only dislocates the working of the schools; it also results in a waste of time and money. A further complication is caused in many provinces by a change in the medium of instruction towards the end of the course, with the result that general subjects which have hitherto been studied through the medium of the vernacular) have to be re-learned through the medium of English."

The review, which is 270 pages of closely printed material and contains several striking diagrams, is based on the work of officers in the various provinces.

The following table will show that the anticipated large advance in education had not been realised:—

Institutions: 1917 192,755, 1922 208,106, 1927 246,264 1932 251,792
Increase: 1922 5.351, 1927 38.156 1932 11, 52

Pupils: 1917 7851,946, 1922 8,381,350, 1927 11,157,496 1632 12,766,537.
Increase: 1922 529,404, 1927 2,776,146, 1932 1,609,941

PROVINCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The report next discusses the advantages and disadvantages in regard to education resulting from the transfer of responsibility to the provincial governments. Says the report: "Many advantages have resulted from the transfer: in the development or intiative and the desire to experiment, in the closer contact with public opinion, in the removal of delays caused by the necessity of referring all important questions to a distant authority. But there are certain disadvantages, which were scarcely noticed at the time."

Several provincial reports and Hartog Committee's findings are quoted to illustrate the disadvantages which have accrued from the transfer of responsibility. The Hartog Committee were of opinion that the central gcevrnment should not be relieved from all responsibility for the attainment of universal primary education. The committee were further of opinion that the Government of India in making grants for mass education should take measures to assure itself that waste was not perpetuated and the enlargement of sphere of influence of Central Government through the agency of the Bureau of Education.

INEFFICIENCY OF INSPECTORS

The review mentions several defects in the administration of education. The foremost of these is treated to the insufficiency and inefficiency of the inspecting staff. Practically all provincial reports refer in serious terms to a still further reduction in the quality and in the quantity of inspecting staff.

Many of these defects are attributed by Sir George to the cessation of recruitment to the Indian educational service and still more, to the long delay in substituting anything in its place. "It was the intention of the Lee Commision that a ney provincial service (class 1) should be created in each province without delay and that as posts in the Indian Educational Service fell vacant similar posts in the new service would be created and filled. Had these essential steps been taken at once the higher cadres would have been kept up to strength and education departments would have been reinforced by the recruitment of men and women with adequate experience and qualifications.

INDIANISATION

Turning to Indianisation the Review points out that in the previous report it was decided that in future fifty per cent of the total strength of the Indian Educational Service, except in Burma, should be filled by the recruitment of Indians. This reconstruction of the service had resulted in a considerable Indianisation of the Superior Educational Services. At the end of the quinquennium, there were 92 Europeans and 83 Indian men, and 16 European and 3 Indian women, in the Service.

With regard to the prospects of future development of universities the Review opines that though undoubtedly beneficial in certain directions, unitary universities in India had not been successful in affording relief to the already overstrained affiliating universities.

"In every university there is a danger of power passing into the hands of a small clique of interested persons, but the danger is greater if a university is located in a small centre where there is a paucity o finterests and which is aloof from the wider currents of public life. In such cases the best remedy is to make ample provision for representation of outside interests and persons, this can best be affected by preserving a sufficient measure of nomination."

UNDESIRABLE COMPETITION

"It might have been hoped that, having been freed from wasteful overlapping and duplication which is an almost inevitable concomitant of the affiliating system, unitary universities would have proved to be economical; but such is far from having been the case. One of the main causes of high expenditure is the unregulated competition which now runs riot between universities. Each university seeks to be a self-contained unit, bent on providing ample facilities for higher educatio and research in almost every conceivable subject, heedless and often ignorant of what is being done in other universities.

"A better solution of these vexed problems would appear to lie in the direction of a federal type of university, in which the university and its colleges (especially those which are in close vicinity) would be bound together in a close co-operative union."

VERNACULARS

Regarding secondary education the review says: "The several stages of education should be recast and redefined so that each shall have a clear and attainable objective. The primary stage should provide the means of attaining literacy and the

(Continued on Page 3).

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